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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spanish Ministry.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Chinese Disturbances.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

Late South American News.

WINNEPEG MATTERS.

Cannibalism in Hayti.

FRANCE.

THE DEVIENNE CASE.

PARIS, July 26,—The Record Court of Cassation acquitted M. Devienne of unworthy connection with the Imperial scandal in the case of Marguerita Bollingerand says that Devienne merely obeyed an honorable sentiment in preventing the publication of letters.

FINANCIAL MEASURERS.

The *Journal Desbats*, makes a sharp attack upon the financial measures put forward by the Government and proposes the substitution therefor of the income tax.

CONGRATULATION.

The Pope has in a letter just published extended his warm congratulations to Mons. Guibert, upon his election to the Arch Bishopric of Paris.

FISCAL.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—In the Assembly to-day a proposition was introduced to substitute taxes on salt and incomes for those on textiles and raw materials. Minister Ponier Quertier opposed the proposition, but left it in the hands of the Assembly, by which it was finally referred to a committee.

EVACUATION.

PARIS, July 26.—It is said President Thiers has induced Bismarck to consent to the evacuation of the Paris forts still held by the German troops and the entire Department of the Seine and Seine Et Oise on or before the 31st of August.

PRISONERS.

Many Communists prisoners who were sent to the different forts have been released.

TO ROME.

It is rumored that Cardinal Antonelli has summond Bishop Dupahloup to Rome

ENGLAND.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

LONDON, July 26.—The English Consul at Tabriz announces that he has received and will forward to his government most heart-rendering details of the famine in Persia. Special despatches from Constantinople say the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the province of Khorassi average three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victimsare devoured by the survivors, and men, women and children are in some cases killed to render the supply of food abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled, by the exigency of the situation, to draw a sanitary cordon along the border of its dominions.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 16.—It is rumored that Prince Bismarck has been created Duke of Luxembourg.

CANNIBALISM IN HAYTI.

A letter from Port au Prince says that nineteen people in Hayti have been arrested and placed in prison for cannibalism.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Samaria, from Boston, for Liverpool, has arrived out.

CONCEALED ARMS.

A discovery of concealed arms has been made at Liverpool, which are in some way connected with Fenianism.

FRANK MATTHEWS DEAD.

Frank J. Matthews, the distinguished comedian, died at the age of seventy-seven.

ANDY JOHNSON.

Arrangements are being made in Paris to welcome Andrew Johnson, Ex-President of the United States, who is expected there at an early day.

COMMUNISTS.

Eighteen Communists will be tried together at the first sittings of each of the courts mortial.

THE TURF.

LONDON, July 26.—The Goodwood meeting commenced yesterday and continues until Friday. The great event of to-day was the race for the Goodwood stakes Handicap. Fourteen horses started. The result was as follows: Tarabian, by Rataplan out of Shiawa. Tarabian, by Rataplan out of Shiawa; one, a colt by Mamba out of Lady Hungerford three years old, two. The well known jockey Fordham, rode the winner.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Canadian Volunteers who recently came to England to compete for prizes at the Wimbledon rifle meeting and some of whom have been winners, have been entertained at a dejeuner given by the English officers. They will soon return home.

THE ROYAL BRAZILIANS.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil to-day paid a visit to the ship building yard of John Laird.

SOUTH AMERICA.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

KINGSTON, July 26.—The steamer Henry Chauncy has arrived, bringing advices from Aspinwall to the 21st instant. All political prisoners confined in Panama have been liberated.

RESUMED.

Work on the Honduras Inter Oceanic Railroad has been resumed.

COSTA RICA.

Advices from Costa Rica report the country quiet and the Government strong.

GUATEMALA.

News from Guatemala is that the revolutionists are in possession of the capital. President Barrios has been defeated and has fled. General Grandos is Provisional President.

VALPARAISO.

Valparaiso dates to the 1st instant have been received. Evraeiniz has been elected President through the exertion of the priests.

CALLAO.

Callao advices are to the 14th July. The Peruvian Government had ordered the disarming of the fleet as a preventative against any trouble during the coming election. The inhabitants were much excited. It was rumored that Prade had bribed the fleet to aid him in landing a large force in Callao harbor.

The English ship Champion of the Seas was considerably damaged by a fire in Callao harbor.

CANADA.

WINNEPEG NEWS.

TORONTO, July 26—Winnepeg dates to the 12th of July have been received. The first Orange procession ever seen in the northwest marched through the streets of Winnepeg on that day. They had banners and wore the regalia of the order but had no band. About one hundred members mustered.

LA CROSSE.

Arrangements have been made for sending an eleven of the Toronto La Crosse Club to play a match against the Knickerbocker Club, of Brooklyn, New York, the present champions of the United States, on Saturday, August 5th. The Toronto eleven leave this city for New York on Wednesday next. During their visit they will also play a match with the Manhattan Club.

EMIGRANTS.

About six hundred emigrants had arrived. The great bulk of the new arrivals had gone to Portage and Rat Creeks Districts where they are thickly settled.

INDIANS.

A band of Red Lake Indians recently arrived and are watching their chances near Portage to attack the Sioux who have been living there for a few years past.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, July 26.—The following is a complete list of the new Ministry just formed by Senor Sorilla, and all of whom have been sworn into office: President o the Council and Minister of the Interior: Senor Rouiz Sorilla; Minister of War, Lieutenant General Firnandez De Cardoba; Minister of Justice, Senor Emontero Rios; Minister of Finance, Señor Gomez; Minister of Marine, Senor Berangar; Minister of Works, Senor Madraz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor P. M. Sagasta; Minister of the Colonies, Admiral Malcampo, Senor Sorilla declares that all the Ministry are members of the Progressist party, and will follow the policy inaugurated in the September revolution. There has been no difficulty in the formation of the Cabinet since the resignation of Marshal Serrano.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE TYNE CREW.

HALIFAX, July 26.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, has arrived. The Tyne crew, consisting of Renforth, Perry, Bright and Chambers, are among the passengers. They brought with them a new race boat. The crew will proceed by rail to-morrow to St. John's.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRE.

ST. JOHN, N. B, July 23.—Very destructive fires have occurred at Frederickton, N. B. Some fourteen or fifteen building, nearly all of which were occupied for the sale of ship stores were burned. Loss to the Insurance Companies is estimated at $50,000. Actual loss nearly four times that sum.

AUSTRIA.

PRINCE CHARLES DETERMINED.

VIENNA, July 26.—Prince Charles of Roumania, refuses to sign the Railroad contract, and his ministers threaten to resign. Should the prince find it difficult to form a new cabinet it is expected he will abdicate.

CHINA.

DISTURBANCES IN CANTON.

HONG KONG, July 25, via London, July 26.—Disturbances have occurred in Canton, and a British gunboat has been dispatched there for the protection of English and other foreign residents in that place.

GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, July 26.—Emperor William leaves Ems on Tuesday for Coblentz and Wiesbaden. From the latter place he will proceed to Gasten, where he will probably meet the Emperor of Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 26.—Consols 93¾; five-twenties of '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91⅝; ten-forties, 91⅝.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—Five-twenties of '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes 55f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton firmer; middling 9⅞@9⅝d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork 52s. Beef 87s. Lard 49s 3d.

LOUISVILLE.

A Train on Fire.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—A freight car on the train on the Cincinnati Short Line Road caught fire this morning near Yeatman's Point, supposed from a spark from the engine. Fortunately the fire was discovered almost immediately. The train ran on a side track at Woodland and the fire was extinguished with but slight loss.

FIENDS.

Some fifteen months ago, eight young men of Washington county, all cousins, went to the house of an old man named Mc Connelly in that county, bound the old man and wife and all outraged the person of their daughter. Two were afterwards caught and lynched, two sent to prison and yesterday another one named E. B Hatchell was captured at Richardson Landing, Mead county, where he was teaching school, and to day conveyed through this city to Washington county for trial. Hatchell is a one armed man, said to be a desperate character and to have committed many crimes during the war, which accounts for the loss of his arm.

ARRESTED.

Albert Spencer, claiming to be from Mercer county, Kentucky, was arrested to-day in Portland, with two horses, which he is accused to having stolen in Mercer, in company with a man named Kitt, who was not captured.

DIED FROM GRIEF.

Ellen Stepney, colored, the mother of the boy Relia Garrett killed a short time ago, in self defence by another colored boy named Si Bell, died to-day from grief at the tragic death of her child.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The first of the Kentucky agricultural fairs of this season commences to-morrow at Standard, Lincoln county.

BOSTON.

The Bank Robbers.

BOSTON, July 26.—Benjamin Ailstalli, who was arrested for alleged robbery of the Dominion Bank of Toronto, was discharged this morning, as under the extradition treaty he could not be held. Frederick Regor, who was arrested with him, was held for having burglarious tools in his possession, and not being able to prove that he had no connection with the robbery,

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

At a thinly attended meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance today the merits of the several candidates for Governor were discussed. Rev. Dr. Marvin said he had talked with General Butler who would soon publish a manifesto wherein he would plant himself firmly on the prohibitory platform and in case of his nomination and election if Boston cast her vote against him he would make the city as hot for rum sellers as he made New Orleans for rebels. There was a disposition to endorse the General on the spot but the alliance finally decided to await his written pledge.

CLEVELAND.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The stockholders' meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway will be held in this city to-morrow for the transaction of important business pertaining to the road. It is understood that the main objects of the meeting are to decide the question of providing for the immediate construction of a second track from Buffalo to Toledo by the issue of sufficient amount of stock and the declaration of a stock dividend. It is believed both purposes will absorb fifteen millions of stock which the company have the power to issue.

RAILROAD SALE.

The Ohio portion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was sold at the Court house at Akron this afternoon by the Hon. Reuben Hitchcock to the Hon. Mr. Thurman. General George B. McClellan and W. B. Duncan, trustees, for four million four hundred and thirty five thousand and five hundred dollars. There were no other bids and no other railroad men present.

SPRINGFIELD.

The University Boat Race.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26.—The official statement of L. J. Powers and C. A. Nichols, of this city, time keepers in the recent University boat race at Ingleside, declares that they have discovered an error of one minute in reckoning the time for that race. The change thus effected makes the time of the Agricultural crew 17.46¾, the fastest time on record by nearly one minute.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Murderers Hung.

WILMINGTON, July 25.—Ned Myers and Terris Coppedge, negroes, were hanged at Walboro, Union county, on last Friday, for the murder of James W. Redford, a white man.

INDIANA.

Democratic State Printer Arrested for Perjury.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—This city has been unusually excited to day, growing out of the announcement by the *Journal* that Richard J. Bright, of the *State Sentinel*, the organ of the Democratic party, would be arrested to-day for perjury in swearing to false accounts as State printer, in order to draw money illegally from the State treasury. The Democratic State Central Committee, which had been called to consider these charges against Mr. Bright, with a large number of prominent Democratic politicians from all parts of the State, are in the city.

The committee met at the residence of Mr. Alvord, the chairman. Mr. Bright was expected to make an explanation of his conduct, but he did not do so. He was arrested and taken before Charles Fisher, a justice of the peace, and released on his personal recognizance, until Thursday when the trial will be proceeded with.

The Committee decided to take no action in the matter until after the legal examination is held. Voorhees, Coffroth and other friends of Bright claim that he has been compelled to overdraw his accounts in order to sustain his paper, and that at the end of his term he will present a clear balance sheet; but Matthew of the New Albany *Ledger*, Kize, of the Vincennes *Sun*, and Stols, of the Ligonier *Banner*, ask how he will avoid the perjury in swearing he had furnished the paper to the State, and how will he answer the false pretense of the State officials who certified to his accounts and paid him the money. It is said there was some sharp words between the Bright and anti Bright rings. The editors of State papers present say they are tired of being designated as "ring tailed meteors" by the State organ, and that there shall be no whitewashing, and if he is proven guilty he must be denounced and thrown over by the party. The Committee in order to cover up the purpose of the meeting, passed a resolution putting ex-Senator Hendricks on the track of the robbery, and resolving that there is no division of sentiment among the Democrats of Indiana upon the subject. Ex-Senator Hendricks is said to have gone South to look after his prospects in that locality.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

In Prussian Poland.

The *Weser Zeitung* attributes the late riots at Konigshutte to the agitation of the lava ultramontane party, although they did not openly provoke or encourage the excesses. The position of the workmen was exceptionally favorable. Loans without interest, bonuses in money, and free grants of land for building, had rendered it possible for every industrious and frugal workman to acquire property free from incumbrances. Large sums were expended on the schools, and the average wages had risen from 1½ gros. in 1866 to to 2¾ gros. in 1870, while the hours of labor had been shortened. The wives of miners in active service during the war received twice as much as those of the farm laborers. The miners had therefore good cause to be contented with their lot. The greater part of them, however, were Polish Catholics, while the directing officials of the mines were Protestants. During the elections in the last ten years much was said of the attempts of religion between th workmen and their superiors, and everything was done to increase the influence of the clerical party, and to diminish that of the officials. Polish publications boasting of intimate relations with the clergy, enlarged on the wretched condition of the miners, which did not even permit them to assits the Holy father in his misfortunes with sufficient contributions. There is, it is true, no proof that the strike was systematically organized, and no evidence that the riots were previously planned, but from hour to hour new cases are brought to light in which the discontent of the miners has been stimulated by the very men who, as the rule of the Parisian Commune proves, have most to fear from a revolution of the proletariat. There is, however, in the opinion of the *Weser Zeitung*, no reason to fear a long continuance of the strike, and if only a third of the miners have hitherto returned to their work, this is to be ascribed rather to a fear of being arrested and punished than to any other motive.

OIL MATTERS AT PARKER.

The Fannie well, on the Milford farm, keeps up a production of near 100 barrels per day.

Well No. 4, Wike farm, owned by a Pittsburgh company, has been pumping since Saturday last, averaging 20 barrels per day.

McGough, Stoughton and Timblin, after realizing from their big well on the Robinson farm some $5,000 in dividends, sold it a few days ago for the sum of $40,000.

The Walnut well, on the Milford farm, in Butler county, was torpedoed a few days since, and its production increased to 150 barrels par day. How is this for Butler county?

A new well was struck on the Milford farm last week, not far distant from the Fannie well. The well is owned by Mr. Stimmon, Judge Sutton, of Indiana, Joseph Wilson, of Allegheny, and others. The well is not large, yielding only five or six barrels per day.

Since the late strike on the George Parker farm, some portions of that tract have been sold at $1,000 per acre for the oil privilege. So readily does the territory sell at this price, that Mr. Parker talks of increasing the price to $1,500 per acre.

On the Bidwell farm, south side of Bear Creek, the San Domingo, owned by John Turner, Harvey Bricker, J. C. Hill and Levi Rush, has been pumping since July 4th, averaging 12 barrels per day. The Hickory, owned by L. B. Anderson, and others, has been pumping about ten days, averaging 7 or 8 barrels per day.

Thomas McConnell, Jr., has his well down on the Grant farm. It has been pumping for some days; but our last intelligence from it is that it is not as large as it was expected to be. It is however pumping oil in paying quantities. A torpedo may maierially increase its production. The Grant farm is located west or rather northwest of the Duchess and Robinson tracts. This well, though only producing 15 or 20 barrels per day, neverthe less develops and brings into market, new oil territory.

Mr. John H. Gailey has sunk a well on the north end of George Parker's farm, in Butler county, which has been pumping for some days, and is now yielding about sixty barrels per day. This well is located a considerable distance southwest of the Duchess tract, and the finding of oil in this particular locality establishes the fact beyond a doubt that the extensive belt of oil found under the Duchess and Robinson tracts continues on in a southwestern direction. Speculators and operators are consequently anxious to secure territory.

Death of a Phenomenon.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* notices the recent death in that city of a young lady, concerning whom much interest and discussion was at one time excited among scientific men. The person referred to was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1867, at the age of seventeen years. On her arrival she went to live with a family in Hubbard, and it was while there that certain phenomena connected with the person of the lady began to be noticed. Some six weeks after her arrival, the bells in different parts of the house began ringing in an unaccountable manner. They would ring only when the girl was standing near by. Raps and knockings, similarly educed, followed this manifestation, until both the family and the innocent cause of the disturbances began to be seriously alarmed. The final effect was to impair the reason of the girl, and she was removed to a hospital, where, after a long period of vibration between sanity and insanity, she was finally restored to a normal condition by the painstaking efforts of her physician, who found that her disease was a natural one, though quite rare, and also established the fact that the singular manifestations in her case were in some form the result of a superabundance of electricity. Her death was from consumption, which disease was entirely unattended by any unusual or phenomenal manifestations, and wholly disconnected from her former illness.

It is reported that the Cherokee Indians in western North Carolina, have filed a claim against the Government for all the lands lying between the Blue Ridge and the Cumberland mountains, and extending from Bristol to Chattanooga, Tenn. It is said that when the treaty was made ceding this land, the Cherokee chief failed to sign it, and that it is, therfore, of no value.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Bank Taxation.

TARIFF REPORT.

Ku Klux Committee.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A Forger Arrested.

KENTUCKY WAR INDEMNITY.

The Mobile Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1871.

THE MOBILE COLLECTORSHIP.

The Mobile Collectorship is still being agitated by the Alabama politicians. Senator Spencer continues the pressure for Collector Warner's removal. He had an interview with Secretary Boutwell this morning upon the subject. and it is reported that in case of Warner's removal from the office of Collector, he will be offered the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

KU KLUX.

General A. R. Wright was before the Ku Klux Committee to-day. He said he was a practising lawyer and one of the editors of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Georgia. He further testified that the people of that State were peaceful and law abiding and that the laws are as fully enforced as they were before the war. Witness said his law practice is extended to ten counties and from his personal observation and knowledge of the State he could say the negroes enjoyed as large privileges in the courts accorded to whites, in fact the juries seemed to lean a little toward the negroes. From the apprehension, he might be suspected of doing injustice to them, in reply to a question whether he knew of white men having committed offences against negroes, he replied he prosecuted a white man for the murder of a negro, and he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for the full term allowed by law. In the same court, in the same county, a white man charged with the murder of a negro was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged the 1st Friday in September. While these two trials were in progress twelve white men of Washington county were arrested under the Ku-Klux law, and carried one hundred and thirty miles and tried by United States Commissioners for assault and battery on negroes. They were kept in jail several days, but on an investigation before General Swayne and a carpet bag per named Lee, they were acquitted. Witness said he had no reason to believe there was any organized band of Ku Klux in Georgia for political purposes, nor had he ever heard of any. He however knew of a band of marauders like Morrill's gang that extended through a portion of the counties of the district in which he lived and two white men were convicted in Washington county suspected of belonging to the band. A man named Noes, who killed a negro, was found guilty by the military commission but pardoned by President Johnson. This same man not long ago killed another person, was tried found guilty and sentenced to be executed on the 4th of August. Governor Bullock reprieved him and his friends, and said in order to have him pardoned it was necessary to make some arrangements. In answer to a question as to the nature of the arrangements witness replied that they involved raising a sufficient amount of money in furtherance of their designs. Having been asked what effect disfranchisement under the 14th amendment had on the public mind witness replied it was the cause of complaint among the people against the Government. People murmured because men heretofore accustomed to conduct public affairs were kept out of office, while their former slaves were now law makers. If the disabilities of the people were removed and they were allowed to select their best men for public offices, there would be no cause of complaint against the Government the relations between the white and black races were perfectly harmonious. Negroes had been neither cheated nor smuggled but fairly treated. Difficulties frequently arose because the negroes could not tell in calculating the shares of crops whether one-tenth or one-third was most. Frequently arbitrators were called in to determine the question for them. Witness having been asked if he knew of any person being whipped by disguised persons, he replied a white man named Ferguson, was seized by a band of negroes, stripped and nearly whipped to death by them. A negro man was prosecuted for living in adultery with a white woman, he was tried, convicted and pardoned by Governor Bullock. Frequent pardons produced much mischief. While the above conviction a white man was convicted of living in adultery with a negro woman, but through the efforts of Governor Bullock's prosecuting officer the man was discharged on a technical defect in the the proceedings Citizens whipped a white man and negro woman who were living in shame. There were no politics in these conferences. The people resorted to such punishment because of the mischief to society produced by the indiscrimi ate pardons of Governor Bullock.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer rose considerably in the Southern States on Tuesday night but is now again falling. It remains low west of Louisiana and northwards to Nebraska. The low pressure which was on Tuesday afternoon Minnesota has moved east ward and is now extending towards Lake Ontario where the pressure was falling decidedly. The small area of low barometer which was on Tuesday afternoon southeast of New Jersey has moved to the northwest into Pennsylvania. High northeasterly winds prevailed on Tuesday afternoon on the coast of New Jersey with rain and a storm was felt slightly from Rhode Island to Virginia. Clouds and rain continue in New England and north winds. Clearing weather is reported from Michigan to Minnesota but cloudy and threatening weather continues from Missouri to the Gulf. A storm is now reported in Nebraska.

Probabilities.—Pleasant weather is probable for the upper lakes on Thursday. No material change is indicated for the gulf coast and Southern States. An area of low barometer will probably move eastward from Lake Huron with fresh southwesterly winds on Lakes Erie and Ontario and cloudy and threatening weather north and northeast of Massachusetts.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

An important question has arisen respecting State and municipal taxes on the capital of banks. The officers of a bank in Louisiana have written to Secretary Boutwell, stating that the city authorities in which the bank is located have assessed a tax of three mills on the dollar on their capital. They claim exemption from the payment of this tax on the ground that their capital is represented by bonds of the new funded loan, and are consequently exempted from taxation. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General, and his decision will set at rest numerous inquiries upon the subject which are daily received at the Treasury.

THE TARIFF.

The report on tariff just prepared at the Bureau of Statistics contains sixty five acts relating to tariff. They are to digested and arranged in alphabetical order. The progress of legislation is shown in a series of comparative tables, and an arrangement of tables will show at a glance the tariff history of every article at first introduced in law and subsequently amended. There were but few enumerations in the early tariff law commencing in 1789 never exceeding two hundred while the enumerations in the present laws amount to over 1,500.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Secretary of the Treasury approved of the application of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, and has forwarded bonds to New York for execution. This company is the first and only line yet bonded under the act of July 14, 1870, for the immediate transportation of merchandise to the West in bond without appraisement or examination at the port of arrival.

THE TARIFF.

The report on the tariff, which the press has stated had been prepared at the Bureau of Statistics, has not even been commenced. It is not contemplated making a report on the history of the customs tariff legislation before the next session of Congress. Comparative tables showing the rate of duty under each tariff from 1789 to 1870 inclusive are, however, ready for the printers.

KENTUCKY WAR INDEMNITY.

The decision of the Treasuay Department in the case of the Kentucky war indemnity claims has been further delayed, by reason of the Representatives of the State desiring to make additional statements concerning the subject before final action.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Nearly all the National Banks have sent in their semi-annual payment of tax on dividends, circulation, &c. By law all these taxes must be paid by the first of August. The cash in the Treasury will be increased from this source about $2,500,000.

FORGER ARRESTED.

R. H. Bullock, the notorious forger, who escaped from Rockford, Illinois, a week ago, on Tuesday was arrested at the Pension Bureau, where he appeared and claimed about a year's pension due him.

REWARD OFFERED

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the murderer of Assistant Assessor Clinton Gilbert, in the recent raid on the Brooklyn illicit distilleries.

NEW LOAN.

The amount paid for advertising and negotiating the loan up to June 30th, not including the cost of paper or the work of engraving and printing in the bureau at Washington is $14,568.

CONNECTICUT.

American Philological Society.

NEW HAVEN, July 25.—The American Philological Society commenced their third annual session in this city yesterday. Chancellor Crosby, of New York, and the President of the Society delivered addresses. Papers on important points will be read by Professors Whitney, Mark Hall, Hadley and others. In the evening a reception will be given in Yale Art Gallery.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED.

HARTFORD, July 26.—The bill consolidating the New York & New Haven and Hartford & New Haven Railroads, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 13 to 5. It has now passed both Houses.

APPROPRIATION REJECTED.

The House to-day voted to adhere to the former vote rejecting the appropriation of $500,000 for a new State House at New Haven by a large vote. This defeats the appropriation.

DEAD.

Charles Hasmer, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of this city, died to-day at the age of 86. Many years ago he published the Connecticut *Mirror*.

ST. LOUIS.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—A terrible railroad accident occurred at six o'clock last evening on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, sixteen miles from this city and two miles this side of Edwardsville, Illinois. A freight train of thirty-three cars, heavily laden with grain, going south at great speed, collided with a gravel train, demolishing it. The names of the killed and wounded have not yet been ascertained.

RIDDLED BY BUCKSHOT.

Wm. Bashaw, while working on his farm in Dallas county, this State, last Friday, was shot and instantly killed by some unknown person. His body was riddled with buckshot. It is supposed that the shooting grew out of some old war difficulty.

FATALLY INJURED.

James Stock, a stone mason, working on the locks at Keokuk, Iowa, was fatally injured yesterday by part of a derrick fall on him.

CINCINNATI.

Charged With Fraud.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Specials received last night from Indianapolis state that Richard J. Bright, of the *Sentinel*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of presenting false and fraudulent accounts as State printer, and swearing to the same. Bright declares the prosecution malicious. The hearing occurs on Thursday.

THE EXHIBITION.

Preparations for the approaching industrial exposition are proceeding with great activity. The power hall, covering over one acre of ground, is now finished. All the departments are far in advance of last year in preparatory work. The price of a single admission was to-day fixed at twenty five cents.

ELECTED.

Dr. W. W. Dawson, of this city, has been elected to the chair of surgery in the Ohio Medical College, made vacant by the death of Dr. Blackman.

NIAGARA.

Drowned.

NIAGARA, July 26.—Wm. Gow, Secretary of Trust and Loan Company of Kingston, was drowned last night while attempting to jump on board a steamer.

NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

A general convention of the nail manufacturers of the United States was held here to-day, for the purpose of effecting an arrangement for a uniform scale of prices throughout the country. O. H. Washburne, Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island, was appointed chairman, and James C. Holden, New York, secretary. Thirty-three mills were represented, which turn out six million kegs of nails per annum. Several matters of importance were discussed, and without taking definite action, the convention adjourned, to meet at Pittsburgh on August 6th.

DETROIT.

Man Missing.

DETROIT, July 26.—Joseph French, for many years cashier of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, left his office early on Tuesday morning, since which nothing definite or satisfactory can be learned of his movements, and it is feared he has become deranged and wandered away. No reasons of a financial or domestic character are known that would tend to unsettle his mind, unless it was occasioned by the suicide of the Hon. Henry Barnes last week, who was an intimate friend of Mr. French.

WHEELING.

Killed by Lightning.

WHEELING, July 26.—During a severe thunder storm at Washington, Pa., this evening, Mrs. John Allen was instantly killed and her youngest child and a lady named Elizabeth Wolf badly stunned by lightning.

Salt Mines in Germany.

The exploring of the salt layer at Sperenberg in Lusatia is being continued with great energy. The first boring has attained a depth of nearly four thousand feet, yet the bottom of the bed has not yet been reached. When about half its present depth had been attained, the opinion began to spread that an earthquake had altered the position of the stratum, and that consequently the boring must be taken to represent the breadth instead of the depth of the bed. Two other borings were therefore begun at a certain distance from the first; and it was discovered that the bed really possessed the extraordinary depth above mentioned. The salt-layer at Segelberg in Holstein, which is being opened, and that of Inowcraclaw, which is about to be worked, are more favorably situated than that of Sperenberg, as the distance of other salt mines has hitherto greatly increased the price of the article, and rendered it almost impossible for German salt to compete with that imported from England.

NEW YORK.

Yellow Fever in Brazil—Across the Ocean on a Raft—Will be Recalled—Leasing the Jersey Roads—The Hibernians—Whisky House Seized—New Irish Regiment—Selling Bonds—Secretary Delano—City Finances—Not a Coward—Startling Charge—Stolen Bonds—Coal Sale—New City Loan—Marine Disaster—Inauguration.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1871.

YELLOW FEVER IN BRAZIL.

Private letters received by the last steamer from an American resident at Pana, Brazil, dated July 4th, say that the yellow fever has assumed a very malignant form at Pana. Nearly every stranger in the city has died from it. The English Consul died a few days ago, and I hear to-day that his wife is dying. Drs. Lamos, Walche, Quaderos and Labos, and all the other Brazilian physicians, are losing nearly all of their patients with the yellow fever. All strangers are liable to take fever in Pana, and nearly every Portuguese who emigrated to Pana in the last six or eight months has died. Several steamers which lately arrived at New York from Pana have been quarantined in the lower bay, but the last steamer from Rio was permitted to reach her dock, though she had touched at Pana.

FEMALE MISER.

Honora G Reaton, who for the past fifteen years has traversed the streets harnessed to a hand cart and collecting rags and bones from the gutters and swill tubs, died suddenly in a tumble down shanka, and some charge on the citizens of the ward takes the action of Governor Palmer in arresting the ringleaders of the lynching party.

SUICIDE.

Sarah J. Nuts, twenty years old, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Burton township, Adams county, Illinois, committed suicide by taking strychnine. She had been seduced and abandoned.

CROPS.

It is generally believed that southern Missouri will have only about half an average crop of wheat, but rye, oats, barley and corn are good.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—River six feet, having fallen one foot in the last two hours. Rain to-day. Cloudy to-night.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—River fell four inches, with eighteen inches in chute and six feet on Portland Bar. Light showers and hot. Mercury 96. Weather cloudy and cool. Departed—Eddyville for Cairo. J. S. McDonald arrived from below and laid up on the foot of Sand Island. Local Inspectors W. T. Reynolds Jr., and George Houghton yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the collision with the Mollie Ebert tow boat and William Cowan, near the mouth of the Salt River on the 10th of last April. They decided that the pilot of the William Cowan was to blame for not giving the signal in the regulation distance, and that the pilot of the Mollie Ebert was also to blame for not replying promptly and clearly when it was given. The sentence is the suspension of Lyons B. Mathney, pilot of the Mollie Ebert, for sixty days, and William Frelingdorf, pilot of the William Cowan, for thirty days Falls Pilot and barges leave for St. Louis to-morrow. Little Barnhardt arrived from Ironton with pig iron.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Arrived—Mollie McPike, Andy Johnson and Northwestern. Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Utah, Peoria; Mary McDonald, Lexington; Julia, Vicksburg; Columbia, White River. Departed—Ida, Omaha; Moonstone, Illinois; Kellogg and barges and Belfast, New Orleans; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; City of Pekin, Tennessee river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Andy Johnson and Mollie McPike, Keokuk. River still falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, July 26.—John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 9 A. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5; Sallie, Arkansas River to St. Louis, 10; Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Bee and barges, for Cairo, 7, Burkville, Louisville packet, 8. River fell two inches. Cloudy; mercury 78.

EVANSVILLE, July 26.—Weather wet and cloudy till evening, but is now clearing up. River fallen three inches. Port list—Up—Fayette, at 8 A. M.; Camelia, at 12 M.; Emma Floyd, at 3 P. M.; Ada Heyeman, at 6. Down—Mary Ament, at 3; Paramon, at 4; Fanny Bardeiss, at 5; Florence Lee, at 6, all with medium trips. Business dull.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—River falling; two feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy. Light rain this morning. Departed—Ella Hughes for Cairo.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. Mercury 73 degrees River standing. Up—Belle of St. Louis. Down—Batesville.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—No arrivals or derartures.

GENERALITIES.

MRS. JAY COOKE is dead.

OPIUM has been most successfully grown in several places in Tennessee.

MACE and Coburn have again been matched to fight—this time on the 30th of November, for $2,500 a side.

IT was so hot in Montgomery, Alabama, one day last week, that a wag proposed to build a fire in his stove to cool the atmosphere.

IT is now said that the friends of Mr. Clency will endeavor to have Bishop Whitehouse impeached before the House of Bishops.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* proposes a new Presidential ticket, Greeley and Toombs, which says it would run "like greased hell with a tin pan tied to its tail."

THE Empress Eugenie, according to the *Temps*, on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee, sent a letter of congratulation to the Pope, through Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, together with an offering of one hundred thousand francs in the name of the Imperial family.

THE polygamous Brigham was not a little startled the other day by a refractory daughter, who announced to her astonished parent: "I am willing to marry a dozen husbands if you will let me select them for myself, but I will never put up with a piece of a man."

A WEEKLY periodical published in Pekin has reached its two thousandth semi-annual volume. Each number being printed on ten and a half yards of silk, orginimal subscribers who have preserved their files have now in their libraries nearly 1,300 miles of literature.

THE New York *World* thus sneers at our veteran officers: So many patents of nobility have been granted in Germany as rewards for military services that we are told, "hardly any Generals remain commoners." In this country, since our war, nothing is commoner than generals.

THE Homeric method will be introduced in the lecture-rooms next winter. Since Edward Everett Hale announced his purpose of reading a story instead of a lecture to his audiences, Oliver Optic, Virginia F. Townsend, and others have signified their intention of doing the same thing.

THE sun-poppy, the most gorgeous of all the flowers in the Yosemite Valley, is now in bloom. It is of all colors, from the brightest scarlet to the deepest yellow, buff, brown, pink and white. The mist that is blown from the numerous waterfalls settles in drops on every tiny sprig, and at sunrise the landscape is a blaze of diamonds.

THE life of General Thomas Sumter, the revolutionary hero of South Carolina, which has never been written, has been undertaken by L. C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Mr. Draper has been collecting the material for thirty years, and has recently spent several weeks in Charleston examining documents and newspaper files.

THE *German Correspondent* says: It is notorious that during the late war public opinion in Sweden and Norway was very hostile to Germany. A pamphlet has just appeared in Stockholm, with the title, "Germany, France and Sweden," by Hans Forsell, in which the folly and impolicy of cultivating and displaying hatred of Germany in Scandinavia is ably exposed; and, as we are informed, the little work has already excited a good deal of attention. A short time ago any such publication would have found no readers among our northern neighbors.

MAINE.

Railroad Meeting.

PORTLAND, July 26.—A railroad meeting called to act in the interest of Senator Hamlin's bill which contemplates aid from the Government in building a great grain transportation railway from Chicago to Portland, met here to-day Governor Perham chosen Chairman. Senator Hamlin addressed the meeting saying he came for private conference, not to make a speech and it was his part to obtain not to give information. He favored railroads to the West but opposed gigantic monopolies.

MONTANA.

The Indians.

HALLENA, July 26.—A party of Indians have reached Gallatin Valley near Gallatin city, carried off a large amount of stock, and killed two men. They are supposed to be Peigans. Citizens and troops from fort Ellis are in pursuit.

LONG BRANCH.

Movements of President Grant.

LONG BRANCH, July 25.—President Grant accompanied by a party of gentlemen, left this morning for the garrisons on the Hudson river, on a visit to Secretary Fish. He will return this afternoon.

IT HAS been popularly supposed that Alexander the Great wept because he had no more worlds to subdue. Charles Sumner in his great speech on the San Domingo question demonstrated conclusively that this is a mistake—that Aleck wept because there were no railroads in Persia by which he could replace his supply of Pier, Dunadis

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLIAN.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. R. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

WE will inform the *Post* that we never denounced "The Crawford County System as a farce." The system at present adopted by our Republican City Committee, is not the "Crawford County System," but only comprises one or two features of that system, without any of its "safeguards" We are in favor of the "Crawford County System," *entire*, and are in favor of anything that will keep such equivocal Democrats as the *Post's* people from interfering at the Republican primary elections. They would like to take a hand in nominating Republican candidates, but we propose to block that little game. That is what hurts the *Post*. It never squeals without cause. Good neighbor stay at home, we dont want your advice or assistance, we can make our own nominations, and afterwards elect our nominees by majorities sufficient to cause you to take another "departure" for the saltines.

THE New York *Times* has been fairly inundated with letters from the citizens of that tax-burdened city, thanking it for its determined and successful efforts to expose the rottenness and official corruption of the persons entrusted with their municipal affairs. So plain has this matter been shown that even the *World*, the mouth-piece, and apologist for all kinds of Democratic rascality, has not one word to say against the truth of the charges. And our own dear *Post*, is also hushed into slumber, and can not be induced to utter a sound in extenuation of the shortcomings of its friends, but spends its time in vain research, as to the correctness of the labors of one Noah Webster, L. L. D. It has not yet been able to discover any difference between a THIEF and a delinquent, nor yet has it learned that the people can have respect for a delinquent, who may be so from good cause, but for a defaulter, a thief, never.

A LARGE NUMBER of the witnesses summoned before the Ku Klux Investigating Committee have so far failed to respond, others have skipped over into Canada, and still a larger number, who are supposed to be influential members in that highly respectable body, have refused to testify, assigning various reasons for their refusals. We hope every one of them will be made to reveal all he knows, in order that the country may learn the extent of the villainies of these desperadoes, who have been carrying on their traitorous purposes beneath the disguises of this contemptible banditti. Enough has been already proven to justify the Government in its effort first, to learn the whole truth, and then to lend the helping hand to the suffering Blacks and Unionists of the South. We see that over one hundred of the Ku Klux have been indicted by the Grand Jury in one of the counties of Georgia, and we trust as fast as the villains are unearthed that they will be brought to a just and speedy punishment.

SOME incredulity has been expressed by readers of Charles Reade's novel called "Put yourself in his Place," the incidents in that wonderful book seeming of ten too devilish to be attributed to human beings. And Mr. Reade has frequently been blamed for allowing his opposition to trades' unions to carry him into such extremes. To such people we would recommend the following incident which took place recently in England. A manufacturer of sheep shears, named Rockingham, had two men in his service, George Storey, a forger, and William Gambles, a striker. On the 15th of last month, they went to work as usual, but the first sparks exploded a quantity of gunpowder which was scattered all about the floor at the foot of the anvil; this aroused the suspicions of the men who made a close examination which resulted in their discovering that a hole in the top of the anvil had been filled with powder and then covered over. In all probability a few more strokes of the hammer would have resulted in the anvil blowing to atoms and the death of the men. A similar attempt was made upon these same men a year ago, and both have been made because they refused to join the union. The matter now is being thoroughly sifted out by the authorities.

TO SHOW his appreciation of the wonderful effect the celebrated song, "The Watch on the Rhine" had upon the German soldiers, Bismarck has presented the author, M. Wilhelm, with a purse of $750, and adds that he hopes the amount will be forthcoming annually from the Government. Stirring music is probably the most effectual element in arousing enthusiasm, and we are told that this favorite song was on the lips of every German soldier during the late war. It assisted the belief, that on his own brave heart, and strong arm depended the safety of his proud river and the glorious fatherland which lay behind it. It gave him such an inspiration as music allied with *amor patriae* alone can give. At the bivouac fire it lent its charm, amidst hilarious glee, and on the silent picket line it continued in the thoughts of the lone guardsman, and buoyed him with its soul-inspiring thought. Well may Bismarck honor and reward the poet and the patriot, for furnishing the world with that which, was at once, to many a brave soul, a battle song and a hero's dirge. It still remains to lend additional charm, for its having been many a brave boy's requiem, while at the same time it continues to enkindle in the hearts of the youth, zeal and love for their country.

THE *Commercial* misrepresents us, possibly unintentionally, on the subject of the system adopted by the city committee for conducting the September primary elections. We are not now, nor were we ever "opposed to the plan of voting directly for the candidates for city offices." Our neighbor can not show it by anything which we have ever said or written. On the contrary WE ARE FOR just that system, but with proper rules for conducting it. We do not want Democrats to vote for us, and we do want the election officers SWORN. Will the *Commercial* do us the justice to place us right before its readers, and will it sanction the two rules above named? Let us have a fair answer. Are you in favor of sworn Election Boards at the primaries, and are you opposed to letting Democrats vote at Republican primary elections? The *Commercial* says:

"But the plan of direct voting can be fairly carried out, if the committee and candidates *mean* to have it so."

Aye neighbor, so say we, and so we said before. The plan is good enough, if every one does his duty, and does it honestly. But will this be done, has it ever been done? Would it not be better to provide against the danger of some one not acting honestly? Would it harm any honest voter to provide proper and just "safeguards" before-hand? Would it prevent he casting of one honest vote by having the Election Boards sworn? Might it not prevent the casting of some dishonest ones? Therefore why not come out in favor of it, if you desire a fair election. Unless these rules are adopted, we repeat that we would much prefer to trust our nominations to the discretion of a convention of Republican delegates, as we are decidedly opposed to Democrats nominating our candidates.

THE PRIMARIES AGAIN.

We stated our views a day or two ago, on this subject in a very plain, though brief way. We could not have expressed our opinions in plainer English had we taken ever so much pains. We emphatically asserted that we thought the convention system *was* preferable to the "present one," by common consent, called the "Crawford county system," although it is *not that system* in very many particulars, as our cotemporaries know, or ought to know. We asserted further that with the adoption of *two new rules*, we thought the "plan decided upon" for conducting the next primary elections would then answer all purposes, and result in giving an expression to the wishes of the people. We did not say that we were opposed to the "Crawford county system," nor did we say we preferred the old delegate system, to it. We respectfully refer our critics to our article, they will find no such language. What we said, we now repeat, that with good citizens as delegates we think the old system decidedly preferable to the one "*at present in use in this city.*"

The position assumed by us in advance of any of our cotemporaries, viz: that the system of voting direct for the candidate, with *sworn election officers, and none but known Republicans to be permitted to vote*, has met with the hearty approval, we feel well assured, of all good citizens, many of whom have since taken occasion to thank us for our timely warning, and we insist that the "safeguards" we asked for shall be provided by the Executive Committee. It is an easy matter to establish these rules, and any election district failing to comply with them should not be permitted to cast its vote along with the other return judges. Let the committee meet and order that *every judge, inspector and clerk shall be sworn* to conduct the election fairly and honestly, and that at a *Republican primary election no Democrat shall be permitted to vote*, then we say we will join heart and hand in the work, and believe that we shall get an honest expression from the people. Without these safeguards we pronounce "the system at present in use in this city" A FARCE, as it will place the election in the hands of irresponsible officers and the Democrats to do with as they please.

We have good reason for insisting on the establishment of these rules. No honest Republican who wants a fair election can object to them, as they will not interfere in the least with him. They are designed for the other class, and those we propose to defeat beforehand. We will not hide the fact that rumors have reached us that the "thing is all set up," that the Election Boards are "all right" for this one, and for that one, and other such talk, and *if there be any truth* in these rumors, the rule compelling the officers to take an oath may interfere with the arrangement. We repeat that we, in common with all good citizens, want a fair, honest election, and a decision by the *Republican voters* who the candidates of our party shall be.

To this end we shall work unceasingly, and do all in our power. We scorn and detest any one who would attempt to trifle with the sanctity of a ballot, and have an unutterable contempt for the man who would abuse his privilege as a voter. We look upon the right of suffrage as one of the proudest and greatest of our liberties, and we hold it the duty of all good citizens to exercise it on all proper occasions. To trifle with this right, or to attempt to thwart an honest expression at the polls, is to us, therefore, one of the meanest and vilest of crimes. We would provide every possible safeguard to insure a fair election, and again insist that the above named rules shall be adopted by the representatives of our party.

HON. FREDERICK WATTS.

We have already mentioned that Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been appointed successor to General Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture. Next Tuesday, August 1st, he will enter upon the discharge of his new duties. That he will, as Commissioner of Agriculture, do honor to his State and greatly benefit the noble calling to which his whole life has been devoted, no one who knows the man will for one moment doubt. We append some particulars of the life of the new Commissioner, derived in part from a paper in the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for July—the last month of General Capron's administration.

Judge Watts is a native of Carlisle, His grandfather, Frederick Watts, was born in Ireland, but when a child was brought to Pennsylvania and grew into manhood and married a daughter of Gen. Henry Miller, of Lancaster county. Gen. Miller was an aid to General Washington, and one of the most distinguished men of the revolution. Frederick Watts took an active part in the struggle for independence, and prior to its termination, was a member of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania. His son, David Watts, studied law and pursued its practice with great success at Carlisle, attaining a position of signal eminence among the legal minds of the State. His son, Frederick, the subject of this notice, was educated at Dickison College, where he was graduated at the early age of nineteen Immediately after his graduation he decided to work with his hands as well as his head, and accordingly went to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and there lived three years with an uncle, working daily on his farm, in his grist mill and saw mill, like a hired laborer. It was while residing with his uncle that the taste for farm life which has characterized his whole career, was fully formed, and a practical knowledge of its essential requirements thoroughly learned. Returning to Carlisle, he studied law with Andrew Carothers, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession with great industry and marked success until 1848, when he was commissioned by Governor William F. Johnson as President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata. This office he held for three years, when, it having been made elective, and the district being under the control of the political party with which he was not in sympathy, he retired from the bench and returned to the bar. He did not, however, actively engage in his profession, a large portion of his time being devoted to the personal superintendence of a limestone farm near Carlisle. For many years he had been a farmer as well as a lawyer and judge, and had become widely known as one who believed in the application of science to the tilling of the soil. In 1858 he abandoned entirely the practice of law, and since then has been exclusively a farmer. During the last six years he has resided on his farm, giving to all the details of its management his constant and personal attention. He is also the owner of another farm, which he manages through a tenant.

Judge Watts' prominence as a farmer led to his election in 1856, as the first president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, which office he held until 1862, when a reelection was declined. He was elected the first president of the board of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, a position which he still holds. He has also been prominent in the development of the railroad interests of Southern Pennsylvania, having for a number of years been the president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. He has never been prominent as a politician, although entertaining at all times positive views of public policy, and has never been a candidate for either congressional or legislative honors. He was not an applicant for the distinguished position to which he has just been appointed, and its duties and responsibilities have been accepted with reluctance.

Judge Watts is a practical and scientific farmer. He has devoted a long life to the practice of progressive methods of diversified agriculture, and has always manifested a deep interest and genuine enthusiasm in the advancement of the farmers calling. He is neither a "sidewalk farmer" nor a devotee of any one of the seductive and absorbing agricultural specialties of the day. In his new office he may be expected to give to all the agricultural interests of the country the same intelligent and industrious attention he has bestowed upon the varied operations of his own farm and the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

IRON.

From an article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* we extract the following interesting facts in relation to the production of iron in Europe:

The production of iron in England is estimated to be 4,500,000 tuns; 4,000,000 of tuns are worked up in that country, and but 500,000 tuns are exported in the crude form of pig iron.

In 1845, Scotland had but ninety furnaces, producing annually not more than 500,000 tuns; in 1869 she had one hundred and twenty-four furnaces, yielding 1,750,000 tuns. Not until 1847 had Yorkshire, in England, any iron furnaces, but in that year ore was discovered, and she now has one hundred furnaces in full operation, yielding annually 1,500,000 tuns It is this Yorkshire iron that now competes with that of Scotland. They are of like quality.

France, since 1845, has more than trebled her iron production. In that year she made 438,969 tons, but in 1869 she produced 1,380,000 tons. The import duty into France from 1845 to 1860 was equal to 35 shillings sterling per ton.

Belgium, in 1845, produced 185,000 tons of native iron; in 1869 she produced 863,000.

In Germany, the production of iron in 1867 confined to Nassau and Silesia, and in the whole Zollverein, amounted to about 80,000 tons; but in 1868 the "blackband" ore, having been discovered in Westphalia, the production reached 1,169,600 tons, and it is thought the production in 1869 would reach 1,320,000 tons.

Austria, in 1845, produced 175,000 tuns: the estimation of production in 1869 was 395,000 tuns.

Russia has varied her production but little; it is estimated at 80,000 tuns yearly. Since 1857 the importation by sea or land has been permitted, at a duty of 9 shillings per tun.

Spain—Fifteen years ago, the numerous rich mines of iron ore in the Basque provinces, and in her southern mountains, lay near the surface of the earth without being worked. They are now being made avialable, and large quantities of ore are being shipped to Great Britain, France and Belgium.

A FAIR ELECTION.

MESSRS EDITORS: Your suggestion that the officers who will be charged with the conduct of the approaching municipal primary meetings be solemnly sworn, meets with the most universal and hearty approval. Some seem to think your movement is in favor of Dr. A. H. Gross. Not knowing and hardly believing that your favor leans toward him or any other gentleman, I have but to say that no matter who it may injure or who benefit, it is the correct thing. Give us a fair election at the nominations and my word for it a full and fair expression of the public sentiment will be obtained.

LINCOLN CLUB.

The New Spirit-Force.

The London *Daily Telegraph* thinks that if the new feats of the metropolitan spirits become common, the difficulties of London locomotion will be quickly solved. We need now have no disputes about bad cabs, narrow omnibuses, underground rails, overground tramways, or even travelling balloons, if it be true that Mrs. Guppy, described by her friends as "one of the biggest women in London," can be carried through the air from Highbury to Lamb's Conduit street in the course of a few minutes. This remarkable event took place on the 3d of June, in eight witnesses, not counting the transported lady and the two mediums, testify to it; and those eight include Mr. Henry Morris, described as a "Manchester Merchant of high standing," Mr. Edwards, a B. A. of Cambridge, and other ladies and gentlemen who signed their names and addresses to the statement.

The story is simple. A dark *seance* took place at the lodgings of the two mediums. A spirit voice exclaimed that 'Mrs. Guppy" would be brought; a heavy body was "heard" to descend on the table; a light was struck, and there was Mrs. Guppy, large as life, but without her shoes, and apparently in a trance! On "coming to" she "trembled all over"—naturally enough, as, although a medium, she is probably unaccustomed to travelling rapidly through the air; and standing on a table, with ten gentlemen sitting round her, some of them strangers, is a trying position. This occurred at ten minutes past eight, precisely. She was escorted home in a cab, and her friend, a Miss Neyland, declared that she had been sitting with Mrs Guppy arranging household accounts, when the lady suddenly disappeared. In corroboration of this little fact it must be mentioned that when Mrs. Guppy descended on the table in Lamb's Conduit street, she had an account book in her hand, and the ink was still wet on the word "onions," the very last word addressed to her by her friend. It should also be stated that, when Miss Neyland missed her friend, she searched for her "up-stairs, down stairs, and in my lady's chamber," and then, as in duty bound, went and told Mr. Guppy. Mr. Guppy, playing billiards and gaily replied, "No doubt the spirits have carried her off, but they will take care of her." Even when supper came, and there was no Mrs. Guppy, this bold man was not cast down. He asked the spirits, was she safe? they rapped out "Yes," and so he went to bed —a model husband even under circumstances calculated to test marital confidence to the extreme. But he was partially used to it. Some time before he had an experience as astounding. Mr. Hearne, a medium, "dropped in" one evening—not in the common-place way, but through walls and ceilings, in spite of fastened windows and locked doors. That, too, happened at twenty minutes past ten—the visitor appearing to the lady as "a black bundle descending from the ceiling," while the husband, less favored, simply finds him on the floor of his little breakfast-room.

Tale of a Ring.

In August last a young lady, a resident of San Francisco, died. During the following October a lock of the deceased's hair, together with two rings, were placed in a registered letter and dispatched toward the East. During the mail robbery on the 22d of that month, the letter in question was opened, and one of the rings appropriated. When Postal Agent Barstow took possession of the *debris* in the mail car, he found the lock of hair, one ring and several pieces of the letter. After considerable trouble, he managed to decipher the name of the party forwarding the letter, and that of the party for whom it was intended. The writer of the letter, a lady, furnished him with a minute description of the missing ring, mentioning that its principal feature consisted of a heart, crossed by two clasped hands. This clue was furnished to the detectives, and through its aid they captured one of the leading spirits of the robbery. But for the ring, which he had devoted to the adornment of his own clumsy hand, he might have escaped the scathed. He has taken up his abode at the Nevada State Prison, and the ring was returned to its owner one day last month.

THE OLD WIFE.

BY MRS. LEVI WADE.

I sit alone in my chamber,
And think of the days of yore,
The bright, the gay, the sad things
That memory holds in store.
I think of the days of girlhood,
Those days so merry and bright,
When, though shadows chased the sunshine,
They could not dim the light.

I think of a home on the hill-side,
In the grand old woods of Maine,—
Of a morning in the spring-time,
That never can come again,
When I, a simple maiden,
Was made a happy wife,
And went to share with him I loved,
The good or ill of life.

His love was all he offered;
He had not gold or lands;
But truer heart man never had,
More brave or skillful hands.
And all that wealth of love was mine,
I did not ask for more;
But, with a heart true as his own,
I kept the sacred store.

I think of all our labor,
Through many a weary year,
Our farm with its little cottage,
From mortgage and debt to clear.
And if sometimes the passing years
Left storm-clouds in our way,
Faith, Hope and Love were sure to chase
The darkest clouds away.

I think of little voices,
That made music all the day;
Of little pattering feet, that now
Are wandering far away.
And of our first-born darling,
For years beneath the sod,
Called ere it knew the taint of sin,
To join the choir of God.

I think of many loved ones,
Gone to the other side,
And wait to hear the summons,
To cross the swelling tide,
To that bright world of beauty,
So full of bliss untold,
With gates of pearl and crystal,
And streets of burnished gold.

PITTSBURGH, June, 1871.

SCIENTIFIC.

[From the N. Y. Ledger.]

IT SEEMS recently to have rained fish in Scotland. The *Scotsman* says that an unusually large number of herrings were lately observed swimming near the shore in Granton harbor. Their presence was attributed to a heavy sea driven shoreward by a strong easterly wind. Next, however, great quantities were found washed on to the beach and the harbor bulwark, where they attracted flocks of sea birds and crows. Finally, hundreds of these small herrings were found lying on the roads near the coast One gentleman found several in his garden. The phenomenon is attributed to a water-spout which occurred just previously, and is supposed to have lifted the fish from the sea high into the air, whence they were conveyed to the land by the easterly wind which prevailed at the time

THE total amount of heat, says Professor Tyndall, which the sun sends annually to the earth is invariable; so that if during any season a particular portion of the earth's surface is colder than ordinary, we may infer with certainty that some other portion of the surface is then hotter than usual. It is to this fact that the city of Odessa, in Russia, owes its commercial importance; for it first became the grain mart of Western Europe forty or fifty years ago, at a time when that region was subjected to an exceptionally cold temperature, and the warmth of the sunshine it missed shone down on the East, thus giving to Odessa the position it has since maintained.

THE discovery of an additional specimen of that singular bird, the Great Auk, is chronicled in the English journals. This bird, which dwells almost always upon the ocean, is remarkable for having merely rudimentary wings which it cannot use for flight, but which it employs as auxilliary paddles, thus attaining a high rate of speed in moving through the water. Its habitat is in the region of the North Pole, and it rarely comes south of the arctic circle. There are said to be only three complete specimens of it in the United States, and the number abroad is comparatively small.

A SYSTEM of hygienic street watering is being tested this summer by the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London The carts, instead of being supplied with water, are furnished with a solution of chemical salts, which, when spread on the roads, retards the evaporation of water, attracts moisture from the atmosphere, and arrests the putrefaction of such decaying matter as may be found in the streets. The materials which constitute the solution are perfectly harmless and free from odor.

THE petroleum projectiles used during the concluding struggle between the Versailles government and the Commune, before Paris, were made from the ordinary spherical bomb shells. A perforated tube, nearly an inch in diameter, was filled with powder, connected with a fuse and introduced into a shell, which was then filled with petroleum. The quantity of powder in the tube sufficed to explode the shell and set fire to the oil, which the explosion scattered about in a fiery rain.

MISS LIVINGSTONE, the daughter of the great African explorer, has received a letter from Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, containing the latest news of her father. He was at last accounts on the shores of the great Tanganyika Lake, which it is supposed he crossed by means of canoes in company with some Arabs, who have been very kind and friendly to him. He had received the supplies sent out from Zanzibar, and they were most welcome, as his need of them was very great.

THE babbling of brooks the murmur of streams, and the constant roar of the ocean are not to be attributed to the mere forcible contact of water with water, for although to some extent productive of sound in the cases, it is a subordinate cause only, the principal one being the bursting of the bubbles of the agitated water.

THE phenomenon known as the "milky sea" is confined wholly to the tropics, and almost entirely to the East Indies. It occurs at night, the sea appearing a vast surface of snow, rather than milk, and being partially luminous. It is very rarely seen, but its occurrence is well authenticated.

THE existence of such a plant as the double-white sweet violet having been questioned in the scientific department of the London *Athenæum*, a correspondent informs the editor of that journal that he is happy in having one in his garden which blossomed in April.

A NEW collodion for coloring the plate which receives the image in photography has been discovered by M. l'Abbe Moigno, of Paris. In ordinary collodion, gun cotton is the substance dissolved, but in this new sort silk is the most important component.

BITUMEN is found in abundance at a short distance from Aden, on the Indian Ocean, and it is suggested that it would make excellent fuel for consumption in the furnaces of the steamers plying between Suez and the Persian Gulf.

THE cocoa-nut trees in the West Indies have been ravaged of late years by a beetle belonging to the fire-fly family. Its grub eats into the pith of the tree, and thus destroys.

"Tchivalry."

They had a tournament at the Fair Grounds, near Richmond, on the Fourth of July. The charge to the "Knights" was delivered by Dr. G. W. Bagby (Mozis Adums) and was, perhaps, the most original address ever made on such an occasion. Here are some extracts from it:

"*Tchivalry us me Native State:*

"Your committee showed much taste when they selected me as your charger. Not ablest of chargers am I, and fittest. Educated in Princeton, N. J., I can ride anything from a hickory stick to the walking beam of a steam tug. A horse I despise. But strap me down tight, as McClellan did his troopers, or pin me fast with hooks and eyes to a side-saddle, and I can ride against any man in the world—if another man will lead the horse. * * *

"But Tchivalry of Virginia—to pronounce the word properly, you must put a 't' before the 'chiv' and utter a preliminary sneeze before the 't' and you have it exactly—but, Tchivalry of Virginia, as some tremendous poet has remarked, 'look not mournfully into the past.' And when some charger more gifted than myself tells you, in the language of the sublime, immortal and beautiful Burke, 'the age of tchivalry is over,' and then adds, 'taint so,' in order to cheer you up—when some gifted charger tells you this, you up and tell them '*tis* so,' and that he is mistaken. Aye! Mr. Sir Knights, the age of tchivalry is over, and you may thank your stars that it is over. Zounds! where would you be this day if it were not over? Gadzooks! how would you feel with a small iron pot clapt close to your scull? Marry come up! what would be the state of your sudatory apparatus if you had 200 pounds of skillet lids distributed over your precious persons? S'death! how your nerves would flatten if you knew that in ten minutes from this time the chances were that you would be knocked out of your saddle, plumped out like middle man from taw, by a real spear, and landed flat on your back, twenty feet off in the road? And ten to one the scoundrel who played you this little tchivalric trick, would crown your sweetheart, and she would smile upon him, and not even pay you the compliment of going to your funeral to-morrow.

"Aye! Mr. Knights and Sir Gentlemen, you may congratulate yourselves that, although this is the Fourth of July, you don't have to get up and put on a ready-made suit of steel, go out and straddle an iron clad horse, and put out from home with every prospect of dying before sundown; because it is your duty to dare every man to knock a chip off your helmet who says his mistress is prettier than yours.

"Yes, gentlemen, this is a day of Spences, of Devlins, of William Ira Smiths, of linen dusters, butterfly necktiies, and shirts at $18 a dozen. Let us be duly grateful therefore."

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
12 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
10 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
5 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

A PERILOUS SEASON.

Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass and never in kegs or barrels.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded.
Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin.)
jy22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 8½c, some of the best Fast Colored Prints.
At 15c, extra wide Toweling, a decided bargain.
At 12½c, Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c, Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, Striped Hernanis, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 62½c, Plain Black Hernanis, worth $1.25.
At 18½c, Buff and Striped Dress Linens.
At 25c, Fine French Organdy Lawns.
At 25c, Buff P. K., an extra good bargain.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping
DRY GOODS,
At the Lowest Prices.

BARGAINS IN
Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas, Colored Alpacas,
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks,
Colored Dress Silks, Japanese Silks,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades,
Country Flannels, Eastern Flannels, Rob Roy Flannels, all bought some time since, and no advance. Would advise purchasers to call soon,

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22-102

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centra Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON.
ON THE PREMISES.
ap15:c99

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heate by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,
With Numerous Private Buildings.
ap28:r32-TTH

FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap11:q12-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

Looking Glasses,
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
jy4:p66-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 50c., Stamped Poplin Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At 25c., Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—extra fine for the price.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.

BARGAINS IN
Llama Shawls,
Llama Lace Jackets,
LIGHT SUMMER SHAWLS.

New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
Lace Collars, Linen Collars, and Linen and Lace Collars.

AT 12½ CENTS.
10 CASES
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Free from Dressing, a Great Bargain.
Ladies' Summer Underwear.
Gents' Summer Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fire Brick, Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less liable to c

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au26:tf

GEORGE B. HILL,
DEALER IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.
(SECOND FLOOR.)
$30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
my12:tf5

James T. Brady & Co.,
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

The reports from the western states regarding the corn crop are very flattering; not only is there a larger acreage than ever before, but its growth is better than usual, and it is fully two weeks more forward than last year, when it will be remembered it ripened much earlier than usual. A large part of the crop is already so far advanced that it is out of danger of unfavorable weather. This insures fat hogs for the coming packing season, and the reports regarding the number of them is that the country is fairly swarming, notwithstanding the unprecedented number of summer hogs which have been sent to market. Wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoes are abundant, and, with cheap living, the country can not help being prosperous.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¼	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112⅞
U. S. 5-20 1865	114	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113
U. S. 5-20 1864	113⅛	U. P. R. R.	89½
U. S. 5-20 1865	113⅞	C. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 10-40	113⅛	Cy Pacific	114

NEW YORK July 26, 1871.

Gold dull, but the clique find it difficult to maintain prices. Opened 112¾; sold up to 112¾; closed at 112¾; from 1 to 4 per cent paid for use, and at one time 1 per cent. paid for carrying. Clearing, $30,000,000. Exports to-day, $300,000.

Governments are steady without decided change. Stocks are rather dull most operators waiting the result of the meeting of the Lake Shore Directors at Cleveland to-morrow. It is believed that their action will be favorably to higher prices as the Directors are said to have a majority of the stock. New York Central Wabash and St. Paul remain firm because it is thought the Directors of these companies are heavy holders of their stocks. Northwestern and Rhode Island were weak on account of the report that the President and Directors of the latter were short of market. At close the Market was steady and showed slight recovery from the lowest point of the day. Hannibal and St. Joe shares advanced about one per cent. from the lowest figures of the day. Pacific Mail was stronger on the rumor that some of the most substantial houses were buying. Money abundant at 2@3 per cent. State bonds dull and unchanged.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 116⅛; 5-20's '62 114; '64, 113⅝; new 112⅛; '65, 112⅞; '67, 112⅞; 10-40's 113⅝; currency 6's 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 98; Tennessee old 72; new 72¾; Virginia 73¾; old 65; North Carolina old 41; new 20¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 83½; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 4¾; do preferred, 8¾; Adams Express, 81; Wells-Fargo, 104¾; American Merchants' Union, 32¾; United States, 54; Pacific Mail, 45; New York Central, 95¾; do scrip, 91¾; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 55; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 130; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Central, 120; C. & P., 121; Northwestern, 66¾, do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98; Fort Wayne, 96½; do preferred 79½; Wabash 58¾; do preferred 82; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 36; Chicago and Alton 122; do preferred 123; Ohio and Mississippi 44¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 86; Baltimore and Ohio 152; Lake Shore 107¾; Illinois Central 131; Union Pacific 26½; C. P. bonds 98¾; Union 6s 87¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals bods, 4½.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged; prime to choice, 16@17; fair to good, 12@14; grease butter, 8@9.

BEANS—Prime navy in demand, and would command $2,00@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Small sales at 5@7 cts.

BEESWAX—There is some inquiry to fill orders, and the market is bare; we continue to quote at 30@35.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY MAET—We can report a sale of clear sides, to go to Baltimore, at 8¾c, delivered there. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CANNED GOODS—There is nothing doing in canned goods, and, in anticipation of lower prices, the supply of old stock was pretty well closed out. We hear of some dealers having contracted already for a part of their next season's stock; Corn will be about the same as last year, as "canners" are asking just about the same price they obtained then.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio factories, 10¾@11; prime Factory, 9¾@10; Dairy, 8@9.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24—usual advance in small lots.

EGGS—Strictly fresh eggs are in fair demand, and the stock is by no means large; quotations may be given at 16@17—thus far but few sales above 16. Old stock, and there is a pretty good supply of this kind, hard to work off at any price, and if shippers would take the advice of commission men they would keep this kind at home, as, not unfrequently, the price obtained will scarcely pay cost of transportation.

FRUIT—Apples in light supply, and, with a continued active demand, prices are firm and higher, $4.00@4.50 per bbl. Peaches selling at $1@2 per box; Plums, at $4.00@4.50 and Pears at $1@2. Blackberries, 08@7 per stand—supposed to contain two bushels.

FLOUR—The market continues weak and sluggish, though prices are nominally unchanged; $6.75 for choice baker's flour; and $6.75@7.00 for good to choice family winter—sale 100 bbls, to arrive, at $6.85. Both spring and winter wheat flours have dropped 40@50 cts per bbl within the past three days, and the general impression at present is that the bottom has not yet been touched, that prices will go still lower.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; but little offering and but little inquiry for it; prime new red $1.30, prime old $1.36; the stock in the hands of dealers is light and as the mills have not been receiving very much recently, it is probable that their supplies are cut down considerably. Oats unchanged here—a shade firmer in Chicago; prime old, by the car load in bulk may be quoted at 60@61—sale one car at 61—however, these figures could not be realized for future delivery, as they can be brought from the west at 57@58. New Oats, may be quoted at 47@50, for early deliveries, buyers furnishing sacks—50 is considered an outside price. Corn is dull and lower; sales of mixed ear and shelled at 66@68c, and prime yellow at 70c. Rye is still quoted at 75@80c, and little or nothing doing in it at present. No price established for Barley as yet.

GROCERIES—Market fairly active but devoid of any new features worthy of special notice.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18½; Good 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS — White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10⅝; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "R," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 60@70c.

Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Baled may be quoted, on wharf and track, at $18@23 per ton, as to quality and condition.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Bran is quotable, by the car load, at $20@22 per ton, and Middlings at $27 @30, according to quality.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 72@75 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is a moderate demand and we can report sales at $3@4 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Continue very dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand.

POULTRY—Sales at 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@80 for choice $5.75@6.00.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7¾; ribbed sides, 9; clear, 10c, Breakfast Bacon, 13½; plain hams, 14¾@15c, sugar cured; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11c; hams, 13½@16c. Dried Beef, canvassed, 18c. Lard, 11@11¾ in tcs, and 12@12¾ in kegs.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds of any kind.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¼ cts.

WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

The oil market continues dull and heavy and presents but little that is new or important; business has been remarkably ever since the first of the month, and what is worse still there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. Crude seems to be almost entirely independent of refined; the latter has dropped fully a cent per gallon within the past two or three weeks, while the former has only declined some 3 or 10 cts per barrel.

REFINED.

Dull and lower—not a single sale reported. July, 24¼@24½; August, 25@25½; September, 25¾; October, 25¾.

CRUDE.

Pittsburgh deliveries nominal at 12¾ seller July; 11¾@12 seller all year; 13, buyer all year; Parker, $3.30@3.40; Oil City, $3; lower creek, $1.85@4.00.

OIL BARRELS.

Firm with a fair demand. Sales of city make, delivered, at $1.85; and country at $1.80.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Tarentum, Allen & Co., 489 bbls refined; P Hutchinson; Forsyth's O W 154, account T P Miller; Commercial O W 189, account Thos King; Citizens O W 382, account Jas Rhea; Forsyth's O W 80, account Treat & P; Citizens O W 906, account Bates & G; Liberty O W 74, account same; Cosmos O W 91, account Pittsburgh & T; Standard O W 450, account Fisher Bro; Same 222, account J M Dinan; Brilliant O W 156, account J Mannall.

Total.....3,782.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 308 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 260 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 108 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. & Co, 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....876 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 489 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Brinker & Wagner 500 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Pnildelphia.

John Spear & Co., 500 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Hiter 266 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 157 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 274 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKeivy & Co. 569 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

F. Weissenberger, 156 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 312 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 624 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 618 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H. W. C. Tweddle, 100 bbls ref. oil to R. W. Burke, Phila.

H. W. C. Tweddle, 300 bbls ref. oil to Masner & Ackman, Phila.

Total.....4,594 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 12:55 P. M.—Crude 14c; refined July 24¼; August 25¼@25½c; September 25¾.

5 P. M.—Crude 14c; refined July 24¾@25¾c; August 25¼@25½c; September 25¾.

5:30 P. M.—July 24¾c; August, first half, 25c; September 25¾c; crude 14c.

NEW YORK, P. M.—Market quiet; crude nominally 14¾c. Refined dull. Sales made yesterday, so far reported, about 8,000 July, sold at this figure. 25¾c is still asked by holders.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and dull. Crude unchanged; refined 25¼c. Sales, 5,000 reported at this.

PEASANTVILLE, July 26, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.15@4.20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 26, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.85; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, July 26, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet on Lower Creek; $4.75@4.80 bid; holders ask $4.85@4.90; sale of gravity oil at $4.90; Oil City about $5 for regardless. Weather clear and hot.

ROUSEVILLE, July 26, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and offering at $4.85@4.90; no sales.

PARKERS, July 26, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.85@4.90; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTA, July 26, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.50.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far this week have been liberal, much larger than was generally expected; it was thought at the close of last week, as the receipts for two weeks had been large, that the "run" this week would be light, but these anticipations have not been realized. However, the market has been quite active, buyers taking hold with less hesitancy than last week, though there is no improvement in prices. The advices from the east, particularly from Philadelphia, were discouraging, and holders, finding that any attempt to spring an advance would be useless, very wisely concluded to accept last week's prices, say 5½@6 for prime to extra steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,500 lbs.

Drivers.	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:			
Poatterwait & Gallagher	17	23,200	5 75
Vermilion to Dalton	17	22,300	5 62
Brash to Hemler	18	20,850	5 30
Simmons to Bear	18	20,240	5 25
Cunningham to Selzer	18	18,130	4 87
McCammick to Buch	16	22,020	5 75
Cummins to Museman	21	19,920	5 25
Bender & S to Musselman	20	17,280	3 85
Heskett to Seizer	34	40,600	5 50
Holmes, L & Co sold for:			
Alsdorf to Erisman	26	32,680	5 35
Toner to Gallagher	54	63,210	5 00
Wilson to S S Smith	18	23,190	4 87
Thompson to Bear	8	8,700	3 87
Howell to Selzer	19	19,450	5 00
Wilson to Mickey	18	19,830	5 25
Morris to Morton	20	19,370	4 25
Henderson to Bowman	17	18,820	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
S W & B to Gallagher	18	19,000	4 87
Morrell to "	7	8,060	5 12
Chambers to "	14	18,810	5 00
Monroe to Hartzell	18	19,540	5 25
Hazlewood & B sold for:			
Kunes to Lowenstine	20	21,530	4 70
McCoy & T to Dalton	53	65,760	5 10
" " " "	19	21,950	5 00
" " to Hillegas	18	20,520	5 00
Tipton to Klemen & A	18	20,510	5 25
Sadler, Havrn & Co sold for:			
Galvin to Binsing	18	20,120	5 15
White to Roth	18	20,610	5 27
Fort to Hadden	32	34,280	5 00
White to "	47	56,530	5 35
Galvin to Baker	15	18,960	5 45
Galvin to Binsing	18	20,120	5 15
Kemper to S S Smith	16	20,470	5 30
Kibby to Gallagher	18	22,660	4 90
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Keever to Seitz & H	19	20,730	4 65
Brown to Hadden	16	20,400	5 55
Campbell to Evans	19	21,570	5 50
Hudson to Selzer	18	18,320	5 25
Robbins & W to Lamb	18	18,620	5 00
Robbins & W to Lamb	17	19,540	5 75
Buckiew to Kraus	19	21,100	5 00
L Smith to W Smith	63	80,870	

SHEEP.

The sheep market was quite lively and somewhat excited on Monday and Tuesday, and as compared with last week, prices, particularly for the better grades, ruled a big higher to-day, however, under the influence of materially increased receipts, the feeling was weaker, and buyers, they are always under similar circumstances, were very bearish; whether they will be able to force a decline before the close of this week depends, we must wholly the receipts. Quotations to-day may be fairly given at 5½@5¾ cts per lb for good to extra, averaging from 100@110 lbs fat and smooth. Lambs may be quoted at 6@6¾.

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:	No.	Wgt.	Price.
McGeorge to Deitrich	96	8,810	5 22
" Drum	81	7,060	4 40
Stephens to Erisman	197	17,730	4 90
Wade to Lloyd	158	13,570	4 87
" " lambs	53	3,090	5 75
Swickard to Alcorn	196	16,960	4 65
Mahon to Deitrich	71	5,090	4 50
" " lambs	48	2,640	5 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
McFadden to Erisman	210	19,810	5 35
Lafferty to Erisman	215	19,530	5 20
" "	210	18,750	5 10
Carter to Lloyd	65	4,410	5 62
Whitesides to Erisman	186	15,530	4 25
Welsh to Lloyd	210	19,110	4 60
Carter to Alcorn	24	1,960	4 81
Welsh & R to Hines	63	50,760	4 25
Barnhouse to Erisman	108	9,160	4 85
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
Cameron to Brickenburg	208	16,910	4 80
Neff to Brickenburg	193	17,940	5 00
Lower to Alcorn	241	16,220	3 90
Johnston to Deitrich	188	14,960	4 40
Reed to Erisman	197	16,080	5 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold for:			
Smitney & M to Aull & M	261	22,260	5 75
Barnet to Landis	186	15,400	4 50
Miller to Deitrich	214	17,070	4 60
Atkinson to Deitrich	214	17,730	4 70
Carter to Pearce	205	16,270	4 15
Montgomery to H—lambs	106	5,300	5 00
Sadler, Havrn & Co., sold for:			
Palley to Frisman	193	16,940	5 25
Luibler to Pearce	206	16,430	4 85
Fort to Lloyd	156	12,060	4 50
Galven to Lloyd	184	16,560	4 80

HOGS.

The market presents but little that is really new or important; there is a steady shipping demand, though with fair receipts, not a shade lower than on Saturday last; quotations to-day may be fairly given at 5@5¾—on Saturday and Monday there were several sales effected at 5¾. Light hogs are in better demand than heavy ones, selling more readily at the same prices. Following is a partial report of the sales during past three days.

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold for:	No.	Wght.	Price
Huffman to Roth	15	3,900	
Adams to Gillett	52	10,940	5 12
Stephens to Polly & W	86	18,830	5 15
Reever to McCoy & T	71	12,600	5 20
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold for:			
Musser to Voetter	141	29,940	5 12
Blackwood to Voetter	85	19,150	5 15
Musser to Voetter	129	22,550	5 10
Horn to Voetter	88	18,860	5 15
Barnhouse to Voetter	13	2,960	5 10
Tipton to Voetter	29	6,180	5 10
Blackwood to Hedges	56	12,090	5 20
Alsdorf to Voetter	37	8,400	5 10
Thompson to Imhoff	236	67,060	5 12
Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold for:			
Friend to Gillett	66	13,160	5 25
Hazlewood & H., sold for:			
Mallory to Reyenthaler	81	21,930	5 50
Mallory to Voetter	89	22,880	5 50
Saddler, H & Co., sold for:			
Fort, S & Co. to R	89	26,070	5 50
Hunter to Gillett	98	20,690	5 35
Pearson to Leathers	46	15,940	5 25
Fort, S & Co. to Gillett	178	48,090	4 90
Fort, S & Co. to R	89	26,070	5 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra new spring unsettled, irregular and lower at $4.05@5.50.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet at $1,14¾@1,14½; June $1.08¾@1.10; $1.05¾ for seller all year. This afternoon $1.09; August $1,10; later nominally $1.13¾ for July.

CORN—No 2 mixed less active and easier at 49¾@49½c; July 48¾@48¾c; August 45¾@46c. This afternoon steady at 48¾@48½c for Aug.; 48c for September.

OATS—In fair demand and at lower rates by 1¾c; No 2 40@40½c for cash; 33¾c for August; 33½c for September.

RYE—No 2 active at 57¾@58¾c.

BARLEY—No 2, demand light at 70@70½c for cash; 70¾@75¾c for September.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.05@1.06.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weaker.

PORK—Mess $13,75@14.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@5.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton steady; middling upland 20¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $4.60@5,15; common to good extra $5.40@5.85; good to choice $5.75@6.85; white western extra $6.20@6.85; Ohio extras $5.55@6.20; St. Louis $5.75@9. Rye flour firm at $3.90@5.30. Corn meal: western $3.25@3.90; Brye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm; inferior and common western mixed 65@67½c, No 2 do 68c; yellow 70@72½c. Grain elevative advanced; western 63@63½c; Ohio 66@71c. Hay quiet. Hops firm; western 8@12c, Feather firm, 30@32c; Oranges 24@27½c. Wool very firm; extra Ohio 62@62½c; unwashed 40c; pulled 55@60c; tubbed 71c. Coffee steady; Rio 18¾@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses more active; sales on private terms. Rice 8. Tallow steady. Crude petroleum 14@14¼c; refined 24¾c. Pork dull and drooping; mess pork $14.25; prime pork $11.50@12; prime mess new $18; September $14.25@14.37; October $14.50; December and January $14. Beef dull; prime mess $10@13; extra $13@16; hams $18; prime mess and India $30@35. Cut meats steady; hams 12@14c; shoulders 5½@6¾c; middles inactive. Lard quiet and lower; prime steam 10 5-16@10½c; kettle dried 10¾@11c. Butter dull; western 10@18c; State 15@28c. Cheese steady at 6@11c.

Metals—Copper, manufactured, steady, at 22 @30c. Ingot firm at 21½@22c; Lake 22¼@22½c. Iron: Scotch Pig active and firm at 31@34c; do United States 33@36c. Russia Sheet steady at 12½c gold. Nails steady; horse shoes 7½@7¾c.

LATEST.—Flour, the demand good at full prices; $5.80@6.75 for shipping extras. Wheat strong and unchanged in prices. Corn firm. Oats strong. Pork lower; August $14.00 Lard 10¾@10¾c bid for August; 10¾c asked. Eggs firm at 22c;

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There is a fair business among leading jobbers at steady prices. The demand is chiefly for unbroken packages of worsted and woolen shawls. There is a good inquiry from first hands already, in anticipation of higher prices, and hence all goods which have been opened have met with ready sale, particularly Peacedale shawls. The extreme prices prevalent for wool and cotton have a tendency to impart great buoyancy to the market. Printing cloths are in light supply, and held at 7¾@7¾c for good extra. Dark prints were not in full demand, and fancy styles are selling at 11@11½c, but these makes are likely to bring 12c. In dark styles of delaines there has been no attempt at a full display, but sales of medium work have been effected at 29c; but a better class of work is likely to command still higher prices, as leading companies are but poorly supplied with wool, and the selection they need is both scarce and dear. In kinghams and colored cambrics there is no important change to observe and prices are steady and buoyant for all grades.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling, 20@20¼c. Flour dull and declined; new family, $5.80@6; no old of consequence in market. Wheat dull and drooping, $1.16@1.19. Corn dull and declined, 52@53c. Rye dull and drooping, 68@70c. Oats dull and declined, 42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady, 75 @79c. Eggs dull but unchanged, 12c for selected. Butter steady, 16@23c. Cheese dull and drooping; factory, 9@10c. Pork dull and unsettled; sales of choice country, 14c. Lard, an advance asked but none established. Bulk meat dull and a shade lower; sales shoulders 5¾c; rough sides, 6¼c. Bacon dull and drooping; sales sides, 9¼@9¾c. Whisky active advanced, 93c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Flour scarce; double extra $6.25@6.40; fancy, $6.50@6.75; choice 53c; yellow 74c; white 78@80c. Corn in fair demand at 64@66c. Hay steady at $30@32. Bran quiet at 75c@$1. Pork dull; prime $25@25.50 asked, $15.50 offered. Bacon scarce and firm at 7¾c; rib 9¾c; sales at 10c. Lard firm; in tierces, 9¾@9¾c; in kegs, at 11@11¼c. Sugar in good demand; common 9¾c; choice 12¾c. Whisky stock light; 90@$1.05. Coffee quiet at 19@20c. Bank sterling 24. Gold 112¾. Cotton: low grades strong, high dull; sales of 500 bales good ordinary 16¾@16¾c; low middling 17¾@18¾c; middling 20c; receipts 464 bales; exports none; stock 45,881.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1.35; No 3 do $1.17, amber Michigan $1.23¾; No 1 red $1.23¾; No 2 do $1.19¾; No 3 do $1.15¾; No 2 amber Illinois $1.27; No 2 $1.24; rejected red $1.03. Corn a shade better; high mixed 55¾c; low do 54¾@54¾c; Michigan 54¾@55¾c; white 62c. Oats steady; No 1 47¾c; No 2 43@43½c; Michigan 45c. Lake freights firm and better.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Tobacco sales 218 hhds; logs $6.25@7.00; for medium leaf $7.25 @12.50. Cotton quiet dull and unchanged. Flour steady; extra family $6. Wheat, corn and oats are in fair demand, other grains quiet and unchanged. Provisions—very little doing but prices are steady. Mess pork $15.00. Bacon 9¾@10¾@12c; hams 14½@15c. Lard 10¾ @11¾c. Whisky firm at 93c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour improved in demand with unchanged prices. Wheat scarce and firmer; Ohio and Indiana $1.30@1.45 Corn firm, mixed western 68@69c. Oats quiet and weak, old western 63c. New pork steady at $15.50. Hams at 16¾@17c. Lard at 11@11¾c. Whisky strong at 93¾@96c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: Demand light, but held firm; No 1 $1.18; No 2 $1.14. Oats scarce and firm at 42c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 49½c. Rye dull and declined; No 1 58c. Barley firm; No 2 70c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat better at $1.00; No. 1 1.22; No. 2 1.20. Corn held 60@61c. Oats dull and nominal; new 40@45c. Petroleum quiet and unchange .

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 26.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra $1.40, afterward $1.38; amber $1.28. No 1 Canadi $1.32. Corn steady and in moderate demand.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton quiet at 19c. MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton dull at 19¾c.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 16¾@17c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, July 26.—Thurough—6 bbls sugar, 103 bbls flour, 4 barbuckles & Co; 25 do do, 3 do fish, 2 do chalk, 25 bxs starch, J S Dilworth & Co; 11 bbls confectionary, Krauss & Co; 12 bxs and 1 bbl starch, McC & Co; 5 pkgs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 20 do fish, 2 tcs rice, 5 bbls sugar, W Haslage & Co; 10 bbls oil, 8 bxs drugs, 6 pkgs sundries, Kelly; 22 coils rope, Fulton, B & Co; 11 bbls sugar, W H Kirkpatrick; 2 wagon wheels, 2 cases of confectionary, S Marvine & Co; 2 pkgs H & Co; 12 bales duck, Evans, D & G; 4 bxs bdw, Garrison & Co; 25 bxs starch, W M Gormley; 41 pkgs fish, Haworth & D; 101 bbls goods, A H Hall; 12 bbls fish, T C Jenkins; 1 box hdw, King, Son & Co; 1 carriage, J A McKelvy; 5 bxs tob, 4 do tea, W J Steel Bro; 10 bxs c soap, G Schwan; 50 bales oakum, J H Sneathen & Co; 2 bxs hdw, J P Smith & Co.

ULEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 26.—3 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 do do, James Wood & Co; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Lewis, H & Co; 2 do do, Singer, Nimick & Co; 1 do staves, H Pemberton; 1 do lumber, W T Dunn; 370 cakes copper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 car sundries, Nimick & Co; 10 bxs tob, Head & M; 24 drums tob, J C Jackson; 10 pails do, J W Barker; 6 pails do, E Posster; 6 do do, J W Taylor; 12 drums do, Pittsfield Bros; 5 bbls beer, J Keesler; 2 bbls wire, H R McClellan; 10 bxs glass, B L Fahnestock; 25 do do starch, Knox & Orr; 25 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 200 bxs, 6 crates starch, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 20 bxs starch, W M Gormley; 100 do do, Haworth & Dewhurst; 120 do do, T C Jenkins Bro; 175 sks oats, W G Miller; 1 car f clay, Park Bro; 30 bxs cheese, 2 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 5 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 20 bdls p pipe, Graff & Phillips; 34 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 310 do oil, Hood & A; 2 Wormaster; 3 bbls apples, Head & Metzgar; 3 0 oil bbls, B D Moore; 10 bbls apples, Van Gorder & S; 13 bbls apples, W J Steel; 4 do do, P Duff & Son; 2 bf bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, W H Graff; 29 bbls apples, J McKirdy & C; 17 do do, Armstrong & Johnston; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 90 tcs lard, E H Myers & Co; 10 bbls apples, J A Graff; 2 bbls eggs, 2 buckets honey, 8 bbls apples, H Riddle.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 26.—40 sks oats, F Schields; 3 bbls varnish, Seibert & Co; 2 pkgs cigars, 1 bbl tobacco, Pretzfield Bros; 1 lot old metal, Hall & Spear; 1 lot h goods, Ben Feldney; 1 car c feed, W H Nantzer & Co; 1 do car corn, J W Bomgardner; 1 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do brooms, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 11 bbls onions, 20 do apples, H Rea Jr; 3 bxs oil, A Demanter; 35 bbls apples, 10 do onions, J A Graff & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 50 s machines, W Sumner & Co; 25 bbls whisky, Dallinger & Stevenson; 45 do clay, T C Jenkins & Co; 2 casks h glass, R H Schmertz; 25 piano stools, 2 bxs cushions, S Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, J M Hoffman; 3 bbls can wax, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 25 bxs candles, Wait, Lang & Co; 1 hhd shoulders, W Haslage; 10 tcs d beef, R Owens; 5 do do, Daizell & Townsend; 1 dozen chairs, Hunsicker & Son; 8 tcs meat, John A Renshaw & Co; 10 bbls lard oil, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 do do, Wesley Wilson & Co; 1 chest mill, Young & Murphy; 6 bxs machinery, H L Fahnestock; 1 wardrobe, H Berger; 3 tcs shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 5 do do, 1 case do, W H Hays & Son; 3 bales carpets, Trimble & Wilson; 2 do do, W Lipman; 2 do do, W Sedden; 5 bbls beh, J Craig; 4 bxs tea, J A Thompson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 26.—1 car lime, J R Holmes; 10 pails tobacco, E Gleason; 10 bxs farina, 5 do vermicelli, 4 do maccaroni, J Gorby & Co; 5 bgs hops, Eqdir, Glenn & Keegs p barley, 5 do o oatmeal, W Davidson; 10 pkgs sundries, G Meyer; 32 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 26 do axes, Cowan, McG & Co

HOME NEWS.

J. S. Mabley & Co., Library Hall, 195 Penn street, are prepared to furnish nice meals to order of all the delicacies of the season. The central and convenient location and pleasant accommodations make it a desirable place for persons to visit and enjoy a comfortable meal.

Bond Filed.—Mr. John Magoffin, of Allegheney, late cashier of the Iron City National Bank, died intestate, and yesterday letters of administration were taken out by the executors chosen by the heirs. The executors are Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., W. N. Howard, Esq., and John H. McCreary, Esq. They gave bonds in the sum or $34,000.

Foot Crushed.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, Michael Patusky, employed as "helper" in the American Iron Works in Ormsby borough, was engaged in conveying a boit of hot iron on the "buggy" from the furnace to the rolls when the hot iron fell upon his foot crushing and burning it in a terrible manner. The bail weighed about two hundred pounds. The injured man was taken to his home in East Birmingham where he received proper attention. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

Removal and Appointment.

S. T. Paisley, Fire Alarm Superintendent, has been removed, and in his stead, Captain S. W. Fullwood appointed. It is, of course, palpable to all that the recent notorious "shooting affray" cost Mr. Paisley his situation. As to the new appointment, we can only say that no better man could have been chosen. Captain Fullwood has had long and ample experience in connection with the Western Union Telegraph and as Pittsburgh agent of the Associated Press, and is master of every detail of the telegraphic business, and will fill his new position in the most thorough and acceptable manner. The Captain was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Brush.

A Ferocious Dog.

Mayor Callow yesterday, took the information of Margaret Sarber, charging a man named Stewart with keeping a ferocious dog. The parties reside in Benton alley, Second ward, Allegheny, and Mrs. Sarber alleges that her little son was playing in the alley yesterday morning when the dog came out and attacked him, biting him on the thigh very severely. A neighbor woman who saw the occurrence, ran out and picked up the child, when the dog sprang at him several times in the lady's arms. Mrs. S. also alleges that she, on hearing the disturbance, rushed out with her babe in her arms when the dog fleeing his efforts to reach the little boy futile, leaped at the infant and tore its clothes into shreds. His Honor caused a warrant to be issued for Mr. Stewart.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the opening of this excellent Institution in September next. For years it has been steadily growing in favor under the admirable management of President Taylor, for its superior educational facilities, and also homelike comforts for boarding pupils. The location of the buildings and spacious grounds, in the quiet high-toned town of Beaver, is worthy of consideration on the part of parents and guardians. Dr. Taylor and his estimable wife give special attention to boarding pupils, in providing for their comfort and happiness, as well as mental training.

During the vacation this month and August the spacious buildings have been thrown open to boarders, and quite a number have availed themselves of the opportunity. Accommodations may be secured if early application is made.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

We are pleased to observe from the neat circular of this Academy, its high degree of prosperity. Its superior buildings, and admirable outfit, constructed and furnished at a cost exceeding *one hundred thousand dollars*, argues much for the energy and ability of its management, and nine years' trial has proved that a course may be obtained as thorough, and scientific education, and at the same time become adepts in practical military knowledge. Over nine consecutive years the circular of this academy has come to us reporting a growth in uniform advancement, and standing in scholastic acquirements so high, as the study and the confidence of a very large number of our most intelligent families. While from one to two hundred of our young men have been enrolled as cadets. With such a union of thorough discipline and scholarship as this institution affords, success cannot fail to attend its administration. Col. Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House for a day or two and invites all who desire any information about the Academy to visit him to-day at 10 A. M.

A Merchant Victimized.

Frank J. Krempie, some days since, hurriedly entered the dry goods store of Fred Seitz, on Penn street and asked a loan of five dollars, or that the proprietor would cash a check. Mr. Seitz, without hesitation, handed him a good greenback in place of paper the par value of which was not more than three cents per pound.

The check was presented at the bank and duly dishonored, Krempie's account being closed, and for that matter never had been, to the drawer's credit. Mr. Seitz then did the next best thing, and laid information before Alderman O'Donnell, detailing the facts which we have stated. An officer was dispatched to an unusual office in the vicinity of Lafayette Hall, where Mr. Krempie was supposed to have an office. Unfortunately, however, not only Mr. Seitz, but at least a dozen other parties, there was no Mr. Krempie to be found. The matter rests in this shape for the present, and we are not advised as to what course is to be pursued next in the premises.

Robbery in a House of Ill-Fame.

On Tuesday night Officer P. G. Hyer arrested George Pauline, colored, and Nelly Pauline, *alias* Holmes, white woman, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on Chatham alley, and Molly Miller, also white, on a charge of larceny, preferred before Alderman Butler by a negro named Alfred Brady. Brady was at the house in the evening and alleged that he had with him a bell $100, which was taken from him. After working for it all night and yesterday forenoon, Officer Hyer succeeded in recovering $100 of the money. The eyes of the negro, who is a stranger from California, fairly glistened when the watch was handed to him by the Alderman. "Boss," he said, "I tot I wasn't goin' to git dat money nohow. I se mighty glad." Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had at Alderman Butler's office in the case of the two women, at which the woman Pauline was released, upon giving bail for court, $500, but as Miss Miller was unable to secure the amount of bail required for her appearance, $800, she was committed to jail. Nothing has been done in the case of the alleged proprietor of the house, Geo. Pauline.

The Storm in Allegheny.

The storm which raged in the city and neighborhood last evening, was particularly severe in Allegheny City. Federal street from Locust street to the hill, was covered from curb to curb with water. The sewers throughout were clogged with floating rubbish and stones washed from the hill, and the torrent poured into some of the cellars, particularly those in the vicinity of the old jail. Near Locust street a pile of sand and stones was washed two feet in height and containing quite a large amount of rubbish. Other streets were flooded in a similar manner. The lightning struck in quite a number of places. At the Excelsior Rolling Mill on Chartiers street, in the First Ward, the lightning struck the roof of the building and passed through it, down clear to the ground, igniting some wood work in the second story. Fortunately it was discovered by the time it was so far on as it commenced burning, and extinguished it promptly without giving the alarm.

The lightning also struck a dwelling house on High street, in the Seventh ward, occupied by Mr. Haney, toll-collector at the Mechanic street bridge. The bolt was struck in sufficient time coming through and passing out through a window of the second story, shattering it to pieces, and entirely disappearing. In addition, the wind played havoc through the city, tearing up awnings, breaking up trees, blowing down signs, &c.

A MAN FOUND DEAD IN BED.

A Stranger dies from Small-Pox alone in the Night time—An Affecting Scene

A man named Spencer was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, over a livery stable, corner of Seventeenth street and Night's alley. It seems that Spencer and a man named Smith, rented a part of stables in question with a view of opening a livery stable. They have been engaged in the business for a short time when the deceased was taken down, now about two weeks ago, with what was considered variola. Dr. Arnholt was summoned, but, we believe, was unable to render any material benefit in the case, owing to the surroundings, and want of attention paid to the sick man, he being a comparative stranger, without any known friends in the borough and none but his partner to attend. He lingered until some time Tuesday night when friendless and alone he died. It seems a sad case and yet we are told there are many almost as bad occurring on the South Side.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Man Thrown from a Wagon and Dangerously Injured.

A man named Stetzel, a boiler maker, residing in the Fourteenth ward, met with a painful accident about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and one which may yet be attended with fatal results. Mr. Stetzel was driving along Penn street, and when just in front of the office of Alderman O'Donnell, he turned in order to avoid another wagon, causing so his horse sheered off suddenly and unexpectedly, throwing him with great force to the ground, inflicting on his head and rendering him completely insensible. He was immediately picked up and carried into a building close at hand, bleeding profusely all the time from a very extensive cut on his head, and a deep wound on his shoulder. Dr. Ahl was summoned and made the discovery that the man's spine was also seriously injured. The Doctor dressed the sufferer's wounds and he was conveyed to his home.

RUNAWAY.

Collision and Wreck—Well-Known Citizen Hurt.

Yesterday morning Mr. Joseph Parke, the well known Allegheny druggist, met with an accident, which was attended with serious consequences. He was driving up Penn street in a buggy when the horse became frightened near Cecil Alley, and started off on a run. Just opposite the Citizens Passenger Railway office the buggy collided with a heavy coal wagon, by which the shafts were broken off. Mr. Parke still held the reins and was thus jerked from his seat over the dashboard to the ground. He alighted on his face, and then was struck by the horse's feet in the back of the head.

Several persons in the vicinity ran at once to his assistance. He was picked up in an insensible condition and carried into the tailor-ing store of Messrs. Straw & Morton, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, where Dr. Sykes, of Penn and Sixth streets, where Dr. Sykes, who had been summoned, dressed his wounds. It was found that his face had been severely cut, and the back of the head gashed. He recut, and the back of the head gashed. He remained unconscious for a long time after receiving medical attention, and was then taken in a carriage to his residence in Allegheny. No serious consequences are apprehended, further, from his injuries.

The horse after running half a dozen squares was captured unharmed. The buggy was consequently wrecked. The turn-out was the elderably wrecked. The turn-out was the property of Mr. John H. Hare, of Hare's Mill.

A LAWYER'S CRIME.

The Turner Case Disposed of—Heavy Sentence—The Plea of the Accused—Poetry and Piety—Scene in the Court Room—The Criminal in Jail—Counsel Fees—Detectives Search for Him.

Turner was

BROUGHT IN FOR SENTENCE,

and from the Erie *Republican* we learn some interesting particulars of the scene that ensued. He came into court apparently much downcast, and exhibited less self possession than at any time during the trial—although he maintained a show of bravado, and attempted stolid indifference to his fate, he had evidently fortified himself to meet it with composure. He succeeded well, but any person watching his face and demeanor closely could detect glimpses of those sensibilities which might be expected of one in his circumstances. The Court room was almost vacant of spectators, except the usual number of professional men, and Jurors, gathered within the Bar He sat most of the time until he was called upon to approach the bench, sidewise upon his chair, his elbow upon the back and his head upon his hand. He was watched intently from all persons in the room and strict silence prevailed until District Attorney Swoope called up the case and moved that judgment be pronounced.

The turning point in the case of Joseph K. Turner, the Titusville lawyer, was reached in the Erie United States District Court, sitting at Erie, on Tuesday, Judge McCandless presiding. It will be remembered that Turner was accused of attempting to perpetrate a fraud upon the Government to secure $700 pension money, by inducing a woman to represent herself as the mother of a soldier who had been killed in the army—the true mother having given up all claim to the pension, married and moved away from the place. The fraud was detected after the claim had been adjudicated all to the payment of the money, and then Turner and his accomplice were arrested.

Half a dozen indictments were found against him, on three of which—forgery of names, forging vouchers and opening letters—he was convicted.

At the opening of Court Tuesday morning, District Attorney Swoope called up the case and moved that judgment be pronounced.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In making the motion Mr. Swoope said the prisoner had been found guilty, as charged, on four indictments, there being three others still pending against him, and that he, after the most diligent inquiry, could find nothing that could in any way tend to mitigate the crime or plead leniency in the sentence upon him. He had been a member of the bar, and had every opportunity to know that he was committing an unlawful act, and the penalty for it. He had disgraced the profession and had no right to ask pity from the Court, or those he had wronged, and not only in this crime alone, but his whole antecedents had been tainted with foulness, and there was scarcely an honorable act upon the record of his life.

If he (prisoner) had anything to say, he (Swoope) would be glad to hear it, and he knew His Honor would.

THE PRISONER'S PLEA.

Turner, being requested by the Court to speak if he had anything to say, rose and stepped forward tremblingly to the clerk's desk. After a few second's thought, he became composed, and with a pleasant smile on his face he said:

"With submission to your Honor, if I were to consult my own candid mind and my own feelings to-day, I would receive the judgment of the Court without a word of complaint or a request for mercy, but perhaps a few remarks in regard to my past life and present circumstances may be heard with indulgence.

I was born in Lycoming county and was the son of pious parents who brought me up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. I prepared for college at West Branch Seminary, a short distance from my home, and was just about to enter upon my collegiate course, full of vigor and ambition, when the thunder of the guns at Fort Sumter awakened our land. My soul was

FULL OF PATRIOTISM,

and I gave up everything—all my hopes and plans of life, all my ambition and means of attaining it—to join the army to defend my country from the fate overhead. I served with McClellan in the Peninsula Campaign, saw service, and rose from a private in the ranks, to a position on the staff of a prominent officer.

I was wounded, and sent home a disabled soldier, honorably discharged and bearing scars to tell that I had been in battle. I had grown older in the meantime and had lost all my enthusiasm for a college education, so I found a business and began the study of law without preliminary preparation. Before I had completed my course of study, the Governor called for troops to defend our State, and I again responded to my duty and served as long as I was required. I went back to study, completed my course and was admitted to the bar.

WOLSEY'S LAMENT—SLIGHTLY MODERNIZED.

I had no money and few friends, so that I had to shift for myself, and earn all that I got. I tried to make a faithful, honest member of the profession I had chosen, and as I had been as true to my God as I have been to my clients, I would not have come to this. I know that I have been charged with a grave crime, and that it has been plainly proven that I was guilty; but for the safety of my soul I cannot see how I got into these proceedings and why I did those things. If did them at all. I ask no mercy from your Honor for my sake, but there are others dependent upon the punishment will press more heavily than upon myself. I have a dear father tottering upon the edge of the grave, and if this case is left as it is with him down. I have a mother, if she still lives, for the last I heard of her she was upon her dying bed, and for them do I feel more than for myself, and I have other kind friends and relatives, who must suffer with me. If I could bear it all alone, I would be content, but I cannot think of their suffering for this crime. In regard to what the District Attorney has said

MY TONGUE IS CHAINED.

I am a prisoner, and all that I can say is that this is but the darkest of my past and to allude to my character in such a manner. Where I was born, reared and lived, there is none to gainsay me, with dishonor, or blow the slightest breath of suspicion upon my good name. I will not see and trust that justice will be meted out to me, and I will not ask that as much consideration may be taken of my case as in accordance with justice it is right. I shall put my trust in God, and I know, that, if he wills it, this cloud will break some day in a shower of blessings on my head."

Having finished the prisoner stood stolidly to hear the judgment of the court. During his remarks he was at times visibly affected, especially while alluding to his parents and friends, but he generally spoke pleasantly and with ease.

REMARKS OF JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Mr. Turner, the duty which your conduct compels me to perform in the case is the most painful that has ever been my lot since I have sat upon this bench, and it has caused me more anxiety and trouble to find that than ever tried. A member of my own profession, guilty of such crimes as you have been, is a fact which, of all others, forgery and fraud and deception you have carried on coolly, systematically and deliberately. Your deeds are a foul blot upon the escutcheon of the bar. I believe all you have said is sincere, but the judiciary have a duty to perform. They do not make the laws, but carry them out and execute them or prove faithless to their trust. I have reflected again and again to see how I could be lenient with you, in accordance with my position and your crime, but justice will allow me only to pass sentence upon you, and I leave you to the consideration of those who are highest in authority.

THE SENTENCE PASSED.

The Judge then proceeded to pass sentence. In the forgery case the sentence was $1,000 fine and five years in the Penitentiary. For forging vouchers a like penalty. For opening letters f.ur years and $1,000 fine—in all fourteen years and $5,000 fine.

Sentence was suspended in the case of violating the revenue law in not paying special tax as a lawyer.

Turner heard his sentence without manifesting any emotion and was then taken from the room.

He was taken to a great distance of mind but after a few moments became calm and then conversed freely. He commenced by refuting the statement that he had which he said were impromptu, as he had not expected sentence so soon. He then complained that he had to suffer alone, when there were others (whose names he refused to give) who were equally guilty with himself. He was hurried into prison without being allowed a chance to get bail; if he had had time he could have secured it.

TIME FOR DEFENSE.

"Why did you make no defense?" queried the reporter.

"I was allowed neither time nor opportunity to hunt the thing up. I could have got proof that Mrs. Case gave me power of attorney to draw and open her letters, and also found that I was honored by witnesses that I mailed her letters to Ellery whenever they came, and they were returned. She was at Ellery during the time the letters should have been directed there. The evidence of those witnesses whose depositions I am assured of falsehood, I took from the mouth of Mrs. Case, and used them for her, and not for myself."

"But that does not make your crime any the less."

"I know, but it's simply an instance of those I tried to conserve. I realize the position well got me into the trouble first, because I wouldn't tondy to him and serve him in his tricky schemes. He has been an enemy of mine for a long time, and this is the end of it. It was he who gave information against me, because I got those letters, and he knew all the time that I had a right to them. The whole thing has been brought around by

MRS. PERRY CASE,

and although the facts seem against me, it is my solemn protest that I made no intentional violation of the law. I have served my country faithfully, and when I was free from ball no one dare say a word against me, and now to suffer, not only for my own indiscreetness but for what others have done, is almost sinks my soul."

"Do you expect to remain in prison during the whole time for which you are sentenced?"

INFLUENTIAL FRIENDS.

"Of course I can't tell. I have influential friends who will help me. No man is more respected on earth than my father, and I have a brother at the head of a government department. He has been in his present position since 1861, and has great influence. I have two brothers who are Methodist ministers of high character and wide reputation, besides many friends and distant relatives of note, all men of influence and good christians."

PIETY AND POETRY.

"What is your religious belief?"

"As I am circumstanced now, I can't say that I have any." I used to be a member of the Methodist Church and lived strictly up to my professions, but when I went to Titusville I sank to the level of the wretchedness, and forgot my God and everything else. I see the error of my ways, and I'll improve the time allotted to me for repentance, and I'll come out in the world and begin again. I'll live this infamy down and wipe the foul stain from my character."

We left the cell and started out, says the reporter. He followed us to the door, gave us a message or two to persons outside, and shaking hands warmly, bade us good bye, saying in Byron's words:

"Time at last makes all things even."

STARTING TO PITTSBURGH.

After remaining in his cell all night preparations were made for any early start toward Pittsburgh and the prisoner, accompanied by Marshal's Hall and Campbell commenced the journey in the first train. He was secured by patent handcuffs but seemed so meek and childlike that this precautionary measure was considered almost superfluous. Everything progressed finely until Jamestown was reached, when Marshall Hall stepped forward to the smoking car, leaving the prisoner in charge of Marshal Campbell. Turner then for the first time began to manifest uneasiness, and paced backward and forward along the aisle. The official, however, keeping a close watch upon him. At length about a mile south of Greenville, in Mercer county, he stepped into the water closet and the vigilant Marshal waited guard at the door. The train whirled on at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour,—stopping only once at a point where the Erie road crosses the Atlantic and Great Western —and here only a moment. Five minutes passed away and the Marshal began to be restless, ten minutes had gone and he felt suspicious and then opened the door to find the closet window open and

THE MAN GONE!

He at once rushed with frantic speed to the first car and started his colleague Hall from a pleasant reverie with the announcement of the escape. The train as soon as possible was checked up and the official twain alighted, somewhat bewildered, but eager to engage in the pursuit if they had known which route to take. The whole train of passengers by this time was alarmed, and then one of them recollected that he had seen a man crawling from the side of the track to a fence corner about three miles back, at the crossing. The officials started back and the train went on. At Clarksville, the first telegraph station reached, District Attorney Swoope who happened to be on the train, telegraphed back to the authorities of Greenville to engage them in the chase—and that is the last that has been heard of Turner so far.

This is the second time he has made his escape. When first arrested in Titusville he managed to get away and eluded the officers for twenty-four hours, being found at last under a bed in his room. Whether he will again be captured is doubtful, but the officers who are in sea ch of him may be added somewhat by a

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN.

Turner, as he jumped from the cars, may be described as follows: Is twenty-six years of age; face clean shaven; no whiskers or mustaches; hands small; about five feet seven inches high; broad shouldered; white shirt; black tie; black felt hat; business suit of greenish-gray cloth goods; small feet and hands; nose slightly pug; heavy eye-lashes; hair dark brown, nearly black, and not long.

He seems to be a precious sharper, and it is eminently desirable that he be furnished with lodgings across the river as soon as possible.

MORE SWINDLING.

Another Bogus Firm Turns Up This Time in Allegheny—Supposed to be Blanchard & Co.

The little game practiced by bogus firms has become pretty well understood since the advent and exodus of "L. Blanchard & Co., commission merchants and grocers, corner of Wood street and First avenue." Contemporaneously with the "business" proceedings of those swindlers, there appeared in Allegheny city a gang of operators of like character, who opened an extensive wholesale tobacco house, adopting as their firm name, "E. Gleason & Co." Business with this firm, who located themselves at the south east corner of the Diamond, seemed quite brisk during the past week. Large invoices of tobacco arrived from time to time, which the enterprising firm handed over to their retail dealers, on the "quick sales and small profits" principle, except that in their transactions those in the wholesale line were marked by the suspicion that their profits were realized in some manner other than legitimate mercantile operations. Intimations to this effect in the way was noticed, concerning the new house, until last Saturday, when a consignment of tobacco, addressed to the bogus establishment, which was found to be closed. There was another arrival of tobacco on Monday, which found the store still closed. This circumstance was considered sufficient to warrant an investigation, which developed the fact the advent of the consignment of tobacco, and had evidently not been occupied since last Saturday, it now appeared, upon examining the books, that the consignment was opened on the same day as the new store of Lyman J. Blanchard & Co., on Wood street, had been opened, and then shut up as a